LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1981

Established 1887

Boycott Set by Air Control In Azores

From Agency Disputines.

LISBON — Citing safety and solidarity, Portuguese air traffic controllers ignored international pressure and proceeded with plans for a 48-hour boycott of flights to and from the United States begin-ning at midnight Sunday, Greenwich Mean Time.

A U.S. Federal Aviation Admin-istration official in Washington said Saturday that the impact of

 U.S. authorities are investigating 17 false radio transmissions to pilots, and the controllers' union reports near collisions by aircraft. Page 3.

the boycott would be "slight, maybe nonexistent."

A spokesman for the Portuguese Air Traffic Controllers Association said Sunday that its 300 government-salaried members wanted to express support for their 12,000 striking colleagues in the United States. The spokesman said the as-sociation's members also were con-cerned about "lack of safety" caused by the strike.

The Portuguese boycott coincides with the start of the third week of the strike for better pay and benefits by the U.S. Profes-sional Air Traffic Controllers Or-ganization (PATCO).

The FAA added three extra air lanes to the southernmost part of the North Atlantic route, handled by Canadian controllers, to replace the southern transatlantic route controlled by the Portuguese

through the Azores. The extra lanes can handle 14 flights an hour, 10 in one direction and four in the other, reversing the flow depending on demand, an FAA spokesman said. This is more than enough to cope with the 40 to 50 flights a day handled by the Portuguese, he said.

The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations, a 61-member body, recommended Thursday that any planned sympathy actions be canceled. Portugual's controllers. scaled down their scheduled boycott from a week to 48 hours after the federation's appeal, but they refused to cancel the protest.

There were no signs Sunday of PATCO or the Reagan administration being ready to concede any ground in the strike. The government won a victory Friday when a federal legal official recommended that the union be stripped of its bargaining authority because the

strike was illegal. The administration says there is no safety problem posed by the use of nonstrikers, supervisors and military personnel to replace the striking controllers.

said only U.S. flights passing over the Azores would be affected by the Portuguese boycott. A Trans World Airlines spokesman said TWA flights between the United States and Portugal would be de-

layed but not canceled. A White House spokesman said Saturday that about 100 controllers who said they had been intimidated into striking had been taken back after investigation of their

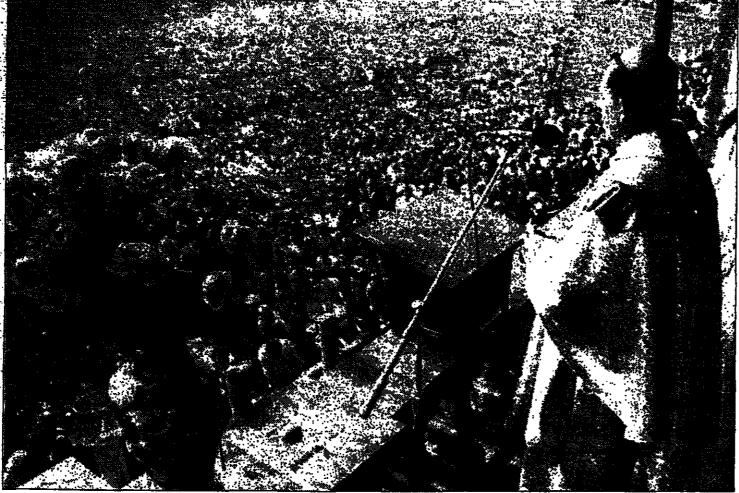
Pinto Balsemão

Renominated by

Party in Lisbon

candidate for premier.

the center.



Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, addressing pilgrims at Jasna Gora shrine on Assumption Day.

difficult and why the usually deci-

sive Reagan administration has

hesitated before acting. The costs are enormous, and the land-based version of the MX has aroused op-

position from some of Mr. Reagan's strongest backers. But to

forgo the land-based version to ap-

pease the politicians arouses the

wrath of the uniformed military, military experts on Capitol Hill

and the allies, who are represented by Mr. Haig. The secretary of state

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

approved his fiscal program of

cuts in both spending and taxes,

President Reagan is being told by

budget advisers that the federal deficit next year is likely to be as much as \$20 billion more than his

The increase is expected because

of lagging economic conditions,

high interest rates and other fac-

tors, administration aides said Sat-

The president had forecast a

1982 deficit of \$42.5 billion in a budget totaling \$695.5 billion. Ad-

ministration officials said the defi-

cit could rise to more than \$60 bil-

As a result, Mr. Reagan, who is vacationing in California, has

scheduled a round of discussions

in Los Angeles next week with Da-

vid A. Stockman, director of the

Office of Management and Budget, to review the possibility of still more spending cuts in the 1982 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

The cuts may go well beyond the

original estimates.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. —

arter Congr

Neutron Decision Viewed as Undercutting Haig

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President
Reagan's decision to order the assembling and stockpiling of neu-tron weapons — overming argu-ments for delay by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.— had many members of Washing-ton's diplomatic community asking last week. "Who's in charge of

foreign policy here?"

The president's action had the effect, at least for the present, of diminishing Mr. Haig's standing and elevating Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who had argued for going ahead with the neutron breath.

This has a direct impact on the ailies," a European diplomat said. "What are we to think when we read that Haig flashed a red light and Weinberger a green one, and the president drove through?"

Unsettling as it was, it seemed at first that the neutron debate might be only a warmup for a contest this week, when both secretaries confer with the vacationing president in California about the strategic nuclear portion of the Pentagon's proposed \$1.5-trillion, fiveyear spending program.

Troublesome Proposal

But there were reports Saturday that the defense secretary; faced with opposition not only from Mr. Haig but also from key military and congressional leaders, was re-A controller at Lisbon Airport considering the proposal that was causing the most trouble — the one to deploy MX missiles aboard planes, rather than in shelters on the ground. If so, a Weinberger-Haig dispute may have been avert-

The relationship between the two secretaries is rather complicated. Both claim they get along well in their periodic meetings but say it is the nature of the institutions they represent that they will occa-

sionally have differences that re-

quire resolution by the president. But it is also clear that the two men differ in style and in world outlook to such a degree that normal frictions are often aggravated.

Mr. Haig, testy and often appar-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ently nervous and high-strung, has spent most of the last decade working on questions of foreign policy and national security, first in Washington and then as commander in chief of NATO. He therefore has an instinctive sympa-thy for European and other allies and does not have to be reminded of the need to consult them and take their problems into account.

Mr. Weinberger, a personable and, on the surface, affable man, had no experience in international affairs before his appointment as defense secretary. But he is a political confidant of Mr. Reagan and has had extensive experience in running complex domestic agen-cies, including the old Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He has a bent, his critics say, toward intellectual arrogance and has tended to either forget or disregard allied political problems in his work as the Pentagon chief.

On the MX missile question, Mr. Haig has been aware that dropping the Carter administration's land-based system would be sure to make waves in Europe. The allies, in the State Department view, would ask why they should deploy new generations of landbased U.S. medium-range missiles on their soil if the United States is unwilling to put the MX on its own. The wery size of the contemplated Weinberger strategic program — one estimate places it at \$200 billion over five years - also inevitably raises questions of its effect on any effort to reach understandings with the Soviet Union.

borne MX would be militarily heart not only of foreign policy but of domestic politics as well. That is why the decisions are so foolish.

Although the neutron bomb decision seemed to place Mr. Wein-berger in the ascendancy, Mr. Haig's aides insisted that the sig-nificance of the president's decision should not be exaggerated. They said Mr. Haig did not argue against the weapon itself, but rather advised the president that an announcement now would cause severe difficulties for allies, such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who are already

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Budget Deficit May Grow by \$20 Billion

Moscow Communiqué Eases Stand on Poland

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Talks between Polish and Soviet leaders in the Crimea ended over the weekend with the publication of a strikingly conciliatory communiqué.

The document seemed to adopt

a restrained tone toward the Poles' efforts to end months of turmoil and restore political and economic stability. It was notable for the absence of Soviet formulations used in recent months to remind the Poles of their vulnerability to Sovi-

et armed might.

Moreover, the Soviet Union committed itself to increase its already substantial aid to the Polish economy. The Soviet leaders agreed to defer the payment of Polish debts until the next five-year period, 1986-90, and to supply additional raw materials and industrial goods.

industrial goods.

Moscow will also "facilitate a more comprehensive utilization of Poland's industrial potential," the document said.

Option Rejected

Western diplomats said that this Soviet commitment indicated that the Kremlin had rejected the option of allowing economic stagnation in Poland to worsen in the expectation that it would bring backlash against Solidarity.

The communique was issued on Saturday after Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kanja re-

Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, re-turned to Warsaw. He was accompanied by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier and defense minister. They met with a group of Soviet leaders led by the president and party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who maintains a vacation retreat in the Crimea, Mr. Brezhnev was flanked in the talks by Konstantin U. Chernenko, a member of the 14-man Soviet Politburo, and by Foreign Minister An-

drei A. Gromyko. The document, published simultaneously in Moscow and Warsaw. depicted the situation in Poland in the somber fashion that has be-

pendent trade union Solidarity, but it said that recent strikes and demonstrations fomented by "forces hostile to Socialism" had contributed to "a serious threat to the security of the state, its inde-pendence and to the vital interests

of the Polish people." However, the document repre-sented the Soviet Union as backing the Polish party in its efforts to gain control of the situation. It described the Polish leaders' 24-hour visit as having "passed in the at-mosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely mutual under-standing," a sharp break from the

come routine in Soviet propagan-da. It did not mention the inde-summer when it accused the Warsaw leadership of surrendering to anti-Communists and lent its support to a bid by hard-liners unseat Mr. Kania.

Polish Congress' Program

The communiqué appeared to endorse the program adopted by the emergency congress of the Polish party last month, saying that it had mei "with the ever wider support of millions of working peo-ple." However, by stressing the congress' commitment to "Marxist-Leninist principles," and to the strengthening of the party's "guid-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Marches Against Trial Called Off in Poland

WARSAW - Organizers of demonstrations for alleged political prisoners in Poland called off Sunday a series of rallies and marches due to begin Monday af-ter they heard appeals from both the Roman Catholic Church and the independent trade union Soli-

Officials of the Committee for Defense of Prisoners of Conscience said late Sunday that the demonstrations would be postponed at least until Saturday, when the group would meet to de-cide on further action. Organizers earlier told reporters that they would hold rallies in five Polish cities Monday and possibly converge on Warsaw in a series of

Fears for Safety

The rallies were originally to be held unless three detainees whose trial resumes on Monday are released. Before their change in plans, organizers said at a press conference on Sunday that rallies

Mr. Meese and other aides said

the size of the deficit would be be-

cause Mr. Stockman and others

were just beginning to assess the

problem. But a senior official

noted that the Congressional

Budget Office had said the deficit

for next year was likely to range

The projected deficit for the cur-

rent fiscal year has risen to \$55 bil-

lion, from \$25 billion when the

1981 budget of \$632.4 billion was

from \$51 billion to \$62 billion.

would be held Monday in Bialystok, Lodz, Lublin, Radom and

Solidarity had urged that the march be called off, saying it might be used to draw the independent union into fresh conflict with the Communist Party. Safety of the marchers also could not be guaranteed, Solidarity added, Solidarity officials reminded the march's organizers that dozens of people were killed in 1970 and 1976 when demonstrations erupted into street riots.

Supporters of the march include those who are demanding the release of three members of an anti-Communist nationalist group called the Confederation of Independent Poland, headed by Leszek Moczulski. They were arrested last fall, released on bail in June but arrested again on the order of Po-

land's highest court.

Communist authorities have not intervened in a number of recent marches and other protests over food shortages, but they made it clear that they would not tolerate purely political demonstrations such as the march planned fo-Monday. The government threat ened to use all means at its dispos al to stop the marchers, and on Saturday night a ban was announced on the use of public vehicles for any but official purposes.

The demonstrations were to occur two days after Poland's maders returned from talks with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev in which they pledged to figh, the threat of counterrevolution.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic prim te of Po-land, Saturday told 31,000 Assumption Day pilgrims in Czesto-chowa, site of Poland's holiest shrine, Jasna Gora, that nobody is afraid of pilgrimages "but one can surely be afraid where only human issues are at stake ... There are many ways to resolve human prob-

Archbishop Glemp noted that the religious pilgrims had marched across Poland by the thousands without upsetting the authorities. You have been spreading peace. he said. "But we think with a certain fear about other marches, which are not as peaceful as yours

He added his personal disapproval of the political march, saying it caused "anxiery." He recalled that the church had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

South African Donated \$25,000 To U.S. Sponsor of Rugby Tour

The Associated Press By Reed Kramer

LISBON — Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão, defeating dissiington Post Service NEW YORK — The Eastern Rugby Union of America, which is dents within his Social Democratic new government Sunday.

However 14-Party, won a mandate to form a sponsoring next month's U.S. tour by the South African Springboks rugby team, accepted a \$25,000 donation from a Johannesburg businessman who has served as a However, Mr. Pinto Balsemão, whose resignation last Tuesday placed the government in caretaker status, told party leaders he conduit for secret South African

government funds. wanted to analyze the situation "in depth and would wait until Wednesday to announce whether he will accept the renomination. The donation was made in December, the same month that the American rugby union issued an invitation to the Springboks. Because of its racial policies, South Party sources, who requested anonymity, said they were certain that Mr. Pinto Balsemão would ac-Africa has been barred from the Olympics and most international cept the nomination. Under an agreement within the coalition of sports competition, and no national South African sports team has visited the United States since the Social Democrats and two smaller parties, the Social Demo-

crats have the right to name the The Springboks are scheduled to play matches in Chicago, New York City and Albany, N.Y., fol-He is expected to form a new sovernment giving him a stronger lowing a furbulent six-week tour of hand in controlling the center-right New Zealand that has been coalition that has run the country. marked by large and sometimes vi-olent anti-apartheid demonstratince January, Mr. Pinto Balsemão has indicated that he would like the coalition to move more toward

If the U.S. matches take place, they are expected to draw similar protests. They will also dim the hopes of the U.S. Olympic Committee, host of the 1984 Games in A hard core of party dissidents. 'ell into line after a vote just before dawn in the party's 74-member nabonal council endorsed Mr. Pinto Los Angeles, for a grand American return to Clympic competition after the 1980 Moscow boycott. Afti-can nations, which stayed away from the Montreal Olympics in Balsemão and his policies 58-1 with three abstentions. Twelve council members did not vote. In endorsing Mr. Pinto Balsomão, the party called for a clearer 1976 to protest New Zealand's sports ties with South Africa, have definition of the government's relationship with President Antonio said the U.S. tour would force them into another boycott in 1984.

The U.S. Olympic Committee president, William Simon, has ap-pealed to the rugby union to cancel the tour, but he has no jurisdiction since rugby is not an Olympic sport. New York Mayor Edward Koch has withdrawn permission for a Sept. 26 match in a cityowned stadium, and local organiz-ers in Chicago have moved the game to a private facility. But the rugby group says it will go ahead with play in each city.

According to Eastern Rugby Union documents, the \$25,000 grant in December was provided by Louis Luyt, chairman and chief executive officer of the South Africa-based company Triomf Fertilizer, "for upgrading coaching and refereeing." Mr. Luyt confirmed the grant in a statement to Caryle Murphy, the Washington Post cor-respondent in Johannesburg, and asserted that there was nothing improper about the donation.

Influence-Buying Scandal

Richard Lapchick, one of the organizers of the Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour Coalition, which received documents about the donation from dissident rugby union members, believes the Luyt contribution is "part of a major South African effort to use money to break the international sports boycott." He cites large purses being offered to American boxers, golfers and other athletes for competing in South Africa.

The coalition describes itself as being composed of nearly 100 religious, sports, civil rights and other American groups opposed to South Africa's rigid system of racial segregation.

Mr. Luyt was a key figure in the worldwide South African public relations drive that produced a scandal in the late 1970s. The operation used secret information Department funds to buy influence, at home and abroad, until press exposés uncovered the story, forcing former Prime Minister John Vorster from office.

Official inquiries at the time identified Mr. Luyt as the conduit for about \$15 million in secret funds for The Citizen, a pro-government English-language newspa-per he established in 1976.

Mr. Luyt, a former maby for-ward, helped establish the Committee for Fairness in Sport, another recipient of government funds in South Africa's information scandal. According to a budget document prepared by the Information Department that surfaced earlier this year, the committee was to receive \$175,000 in secret funding in 1978-79.

He was also named in 1976 as one of five millionaire backers of the Club of Ten, an Information Department project that placed pro-South African advertisements in European and North American newspapers beginning in 1974.

Mr. Luyt said in Johannesburg that he provided the \$25,000 from his personal funds at the request of the U.S. rugby group's president, Tom Selfridge. He said the money had already been spent and there-

reductions enacted amid controversy earlier this summer, and they white House chief of staff, to form creases. are likely to include proposed cuts a study group on federal spending. financing welfare programs, the officials said. These and other cuts would have to be approved by Congress.

Defense Decisions

The budget problems also underscore the urgency of a National Security Council meeting, which the president has scheduled for Monday in Los Angeles, to discuss proposals to expand the nation's nuclear deterrent forces. More than ever, the officials said, decisions on whether to embark on a mobile missile system or long-

range bomber will hinge on the need to hold down spending.

Only last Thursday the presi-dent signed into law the economic package he had won from Congress, which for the 1982 fiscal year will mean \$35 billion in spending reductions and \$38 billion in personal and corporate tax

Mr. Reagan also has directed Mr. Stockman to join with Edwin further because fewer tax revenues

by 1984 was going to be substan-tially more difficult to achieve than previously thought. At the very least, they said, spending cuts about twice the size of those just approved by Congress would be

'Deeply Troubling'

bling." He added that various factors, including the continued high interest rates and sluggish econom-

cost of borrowing by the governrowing the money needed to ex-

cent developments had forced

them to conclude that the presi-

dent's goal of balancing the budget

"We are reviewing the latest numbers now," an official said, "and the numbers are deeply trou-

enacted. Treasury Secretary Donaid T. Regan, who made that projection last month, said the reason was high interest rates which increased the cost of servicing the nation's debt. ic conditions, were responsible.

High interest rates increase the White House officials said the high rates were a product of the

ment and threaten to choke off the possibility of recovery because they prevent businesses from borpand. A slower recovery has the etfect of increasing budget deficits Meese 3d, the White House coun- come in and the cost of welfare next three years.

financial community's fears of budget deficits and inflation. Financial experts attribute this fear in part to the fact that the president's fiscal program consists so far of \$750 billion in tax cuts over the next five years, but only \$130 billion in spending cuts over the

Blacks, gained a 14-9 victory over

the Springboks, who were virtually

pushed back about 2,000 anti-

apartheid demonstrators. Observ-

ers said several people were in-

jured. About 200 demonstrators

managed to pour onto the field

through a gap in the barbed-wire

barricades and the ring of 2,000

policemen surrounding the stadi-

lometers) north of Christchurch,

about 2,000 demonstrators

marched on the city's Eden Park

rugby field in another anti-apar-

In Auckland, 600 miles (960 ki-

Outside the stadium, police

smuggled into the stadium.

INSIDE

Japan's Defense In Washington, it is reported

that the Reagan administrain the U.S. diplomatic struggle for substantial Japanese boosts in defense spending. But officials in both nations remain at odds on how far and how fast Tokyo should move to meet its military obliga-

Alfred Barr Dies

Alfred H. Barr Jr., 79, who shaped New York's Museum of Modern Art from its beginning in 1929, dies in Connecti-cut. Page 5.

Ulster Crisis

Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald says British politicians privately believe that only union between the south and north of Ireland will solve the Ulster crisis. Page 4.

Target Trouble

A CIA covert action plan that upset a congressional committee, combined with a mix-up in the press about which country was the target, is causing problems for both the Reagan administration and for the West African nation of Mauritania. For one thing, sources say, the actual target of the proposed CIA action was Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, not Mauritania Page 3.

Several demonstrators were injured in a clash with police outside a stadium in Christchurch, New Zealand, where the South African Springboks were playing New Zealand's All Blacks in rugby.

fore would not be used for the The club also asked what connec-Springboks' tour. Mr. Luyt said he made the do-

nation because South Africans want more rugby-playing countries" and the sport is not yet pop-ular in the United States. He added, "I've donated more than \$2 million to sports in the past two years." Mr. Luyt said he planned to come to the United States next month and might do some coaching for the rughy union at that

In June, the Mystic River Rugby Club in Massachusetts wrote to Mr. Selfridge to express its concern about the "political over-tones" associated with the tour.

tion there was between the \$25,000 donation and the Springboks' tour. Mr. Selfridge denied that the money was a factor in deciding to invite the Springboks.

Clash in New Zealand

land (UPI) — Baton-wielding police chased about 200 anti-aparplaying field here Saturday, minmatch between the South African and New Zealand national teams.

theid demonstrators who apparently strewed broken glass on a utes before the kickoff in a rugby

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zea-

The New Zealand team, the All

Reagan Speaking Softly to Japanese on Military Spending

By Tracy Dahlby

Washington Pour Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to call a truce in Washington's diplomatic struggle for substantial Japanese boosts in military spending.

Washington's outwardly conciliatory approach contrasts with the tough talk adopted by Carter administration officials in an attempt to badger Tokyo into speeding up its military spending, the smallest outlay of any of the U.S. allies. It also reflects the current view among senior U.S. officials that politicians in Tokyo should be given breathing room to prepare public opinion in Japan, where the question of an expanded military

By William E. Farrell

Israel and said he expected the em-

bargo to be lifted in the next few

Mr. Begin told reporters in English

and Hebrew after the first Cabinet

meeting of his new coalition gov-

ernment at which he presided. "But now President Reagan has

decided to right that wrong. I hope

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Two prominent cler-gymen were killed by anti-govern-

ment gunmen in Iran while author-

ities stepped up their campaign

against leftist groups, Iranian me-

Mujahaddin Khaiq and other

Marxist opposition groups were arrested in four Iranian cities, the

state-run Tehran Radio said. More

than 50 executions were an-

nounced during the weekend, bringing the number of persons

put to death to more than 400

since Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was

In the Caspian Sea town of Ba-

bol, a prominent pro-government

clergyman, Hojatoleslam Towhidi.

was killed Saturday when three

gunmen ambushed his car, the of-ficial Pars news agency reported.

Grenade Attack

Mullah Saleh Khosravi and his 18-

year-old son were killed by two

armed "American mercenaries"

while leaving a mosque in the com-

pany of other well-known clergy-

The killings followed an unsuc-

cessful attempt on the life of Iran's

Supreme Court president, Ayatol-

men, Tehran Radio said.

In the Kurdish city of Sanandai,

dismissed as president June 22.

More than 200 members of the

it will not be repeated."

dia reported Sunday.

A wrong was done to Israel,"

Despite this shift in strategy, however, U.S. officials remain determined to get Japan to strengthen its forces to help offset the burden of U.S. military commitments in the Pacific. Continued Japanese reluctance to spend on the military, well-placed sources in the administration and Congress suggested, could emerge as the area of most serious conflict in the broad political and economic relations between the two nations.

While Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki pledged greater efforts on the military front during White House summit talks with President Reagan in May, Mr. Suzuki's Cab-

role still raises strong anti-war inet has placed priority on fiscal austerity. The scarcity of public funds, combined with the absence of a clear popular mandate for expanded military programs, indi-cates that Tokyo's military spending will continue to be substantially less than Washington desires.

Problems in Congress

The flash point in two-way ties could come, these sources suggest-ed, when Congress begins delibera-tions next year on the 1983 budget and politicians are obliged to support the large-scale military spending program endorsed by the Reagan administration at the expense of spending programs favor-ing their constituents.

"No American politician likes to stand up and cut spending on is-sues of immediate importance to constituents in order to increase defense spending," said a senior U.S. government official. Congressmen, he explained, "will look carefully at allies who benefit from the U.S. strategic umbrella and what they are willing to do for

While U.S. allies in NATO are also likely to come under fire for their reluctance to increase military expenditures, Tokyo presents larger target because of what is viewed here as Japan's overwhelm-ing advantage in economic rela-tions with the United States. Tokyo's reticence, this official sug-

special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib.

week ago by Crown Prince Fahd and called for, among other things, the retrenchment of Israel to its pre-1967 borders. While most of

the terms were rejected by a broad

political spectrum in Israel, some

politicians read the plan as con-

aining at least tacit recognition of

the state of Israel by a formidable

"There is no peace initiative by Prince Fahd," Mr. Begin said. "I made an analysis of what Prince

Fahd said at a press conference. You don't find even the words

complete mistake by all the press

foe. But Mr. Begin disagreed.

The Saudi plan was presented a

gested, could again ignite com-plaints from congressional critics and elements in the American pub-lic who charge that Japan is taking a free economic ride on the back of U.S. military protection.

In attempting to put the best possible face on relations with Tokyo while keeping up strong be-hind-the-scenes pressure, Reagan administration officials say they hope to persuade the Japanese to build an effective fighting force ca-pable of defending the home is-lands, the sea-lanes and the air around Japan from conventional attack by 1990.

Reached an Impasse

Relations reached an acrimonious impasse late last year when former Defénse Secretary Harold Brown and other Carter adminis-tration officials were led to believe that Tokyo would increase its military spending in 1981 by at least 9.7 percent. The final figure was 7.6 percent, and Mr. Brown charged publicly that Japan was

In contrast, the Japanese Cabinet's announcement in June of plans to hold the figure for 1982 to 7.5 percent barely raised a ripple of public protest in Washington. "We've found it more useful to discuss matters quietly and out of the limelight," said a senior U.S. offi-cial. He said it is obvious that the Carter administration not only did not get anywhere but also may have taken "a couple of steps 'recognition of Israel.' It was a back."

U.S. officials said talks between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in New York last mouth marked a turning point in the common assessment of the dangers posed by the Soviet military presence in the Pacific.

But while Mr. Haig and Mr. Sonoda "saw eye to eye on the strategic situation," the official said, "changes won't take place overnight." The United States, he explained, recognizes the problems the Japanese face in building a national consensus on defense after more than three decades of pacifism. The Soviet buildup has forced the Japanese to shed some of their anti-war sentiments, but too hasty a change in policy has the danger of leaving public opin-ion behind," this official said.

More Flexibility

about what will make the Americans happy this year and not about the long-term importance of their defense policies," one administra-tion official said.

that we are meeting longer-range strategic requirements in view of the cumulative effects of higher Soviet [military] spending ... and the political requirements in seeing

progress, we are creating the conditions that make restraint and reciprocity the most realistic Soviet options," he said.

SALT negotiator by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., as his wife, Rita, and a State

Department aide looked on, Mr. Rowny helped negotiate the SALT-2 pact on strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union in 1979, but later said that it was inequitable.

NEW SALT NEGOTIATOR -- Edward L. Rowny, right, was sworn in as

Neutron Decision Seen to Weaken Haig

feeling pressure against deployment of U.S. medium-range nucle-For specialists studying the teal leaves in search of relatively con-Stressing that Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Haig have basically the same goal — a rapid rebuilding of ciliatory signs, Mr. Reagan noted that he had offered to meet with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and Eugene V. Rostow, the new arms control director, said the administration was eager to re-sume arms control talks without preconditions. But these remarks were offset by Mr. Reagan's other comments about the Soviet Union. I can understand their anguish, he said. "They are squealing like they're sitting on a sharp nail sim-ply because we now are showing the world that we are not going to let them get to the point of dominance where they can someday is-

sue to the free world an ultimatum of 'surrender or die.' Such statements are sure to produce concern in Europe, which sees itself as the eventual battlefield in any U.S.-Soviet conflict. It is not easy to persuade the Euro-peans to increase their defense spending; to assure them of Washington's commitment to negotiated agreements with Moscow; to avoid public splits when the Europeans

next five-year period," and to sup-

fail to fulfill their military spending pledges, while the United States appears cool to negotiating

Frustrated State Department sides complain of "lack of smalls-ity" at the Pentagon and White House to the political concerns of the allies. Indeed, "sensitivity" in become a new code word. Since Department officials who unwilling to suggest that he Reagan lacks expertise in forcing relations say he lacks "sensition." to allied concerns. Mr. Hung th say, has "sensitivity" and Ma Weinberger does not.

One Pentagon official ridical the State Department's concern about European political difficalties. "The problem is Haig the official said." Haig is too investigation personal diplomacy, and the personal diplomacy in this case means Helmut Schmidt. We are not running this government for the benefit of Helmut Schmidt.

Zimbabwe to Cut Oil Dependence On South Africa

The Associated Press
SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's of dependence will be transferred from South Africa to Mozambique by the end of the year, it was at

ported Sunday.

Jerry Mussom, chairman of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, told a Salisbury newspirer that a British-owned pipelinking Umtali, Zimbabwe, will the port of Beira in Mozamhine would carry all refined desti feel and gasoline. Aviation fund paraffin and other petroleum products would be brought by rail from Mo-zambique, he said.

ply additional raw materials and light industrial goods. The pipeline and the refeery In addition, the communiqué said, Moscow will "facilitate a have been idle since 1965, when the Rhodesian government of Im Smith declared independence from more comprehensive utilization of Poland's industrial potential." Britain.

virtually all Zimbabwe's oil has come through South Africa suce 1976 when Mozambique, previously the major supplier, shut the bottom of the property of the pr Western diplomats said that taken together these constituted a major commitment by the Soviet Union, whose loans to Warsaw, though a fraction of the estimated der to stiffen sanctions against the \$27 billion in loans from Western Smith government. The sanctions were lifted after an agreement of governments and banks, still are a major drag on the sluggish Soviet black-majority rule in Zimbahwe was reached in 1979.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Iranian Boats Go to Algeria; 3d Still Missing

ALGIERS — Two of three Iranian missile boats built in France made a refueling stop in the western Algerian harbor of Oran on Sunday, is

Algerian news agency reported.

Mystery continued to surround the whereabouts of a third boat, wind.

was also on its way from France to Iran when it was seized Thursday of

southern Spain by a group hostile to the Iranian government.

A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said the high-speed panal boat entered Tangier, Morocco, after it was commandeered 5 miss (kilometers) off Cadiz. He was quoted by Madrid newspapers as saying. There is no room for doubt on this question. A Spanish helicopter can be appropriated the heat was the many particular that the many particular than the second particu watched the boat enter the port." But Morocean authorities have said the vessel, named the Tabarzin, was not sighted.

100 Arrested in Protest Near Gandhi Home

NEW DELHI — At least 100 people were arrested Sunday during a demonstration outside the home of Prime Minister Indira Gana against her government's tough new anti-strike powers, police said.

The new measures, under which the government can hold summer to the said of the said. trials of strikers and strike leaders in essential services, are expected in come under heavy attack by opposition parties in the new session Parliament beginning Monday.

Among those arrested Sunday was Suresh Ram, son of opposted leader Jagjivan Ram, India's best-known harijan, or untouchable. 2 Policemen Stabbed in Liverpool Violence

The Associated Press LIVERPOOL — Two police officers were stabled and 13 were injured by bricks and stones as violence crupted again in Liverpool's Total district during a mass march against alleged police harassment, authorities

ties reported. One officer was in serious condition after being stabbed in the sur-ach when he tried to apprehend a black youth who had broken off from the main march Saturday, police said. Another officer was stabbed de-

ing a inclee. His condition was described as less serious. Police said fighting began outside the former police headquarters which was vacated in a move to new headquarters only hours before it march began. Extra police had been brought in and lined the 3-mile march began. march organized by the Liverpool Defense Committee, formed by the city's black community after riots last month in the Toxieth district.

China Admits to Lack of ASEAN Agreement

PEKING — China admitted Sunday that Premier Zhao Ziyang ha

been unable to reach total agreement with leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations during his recent tour.

The official Chinese news agency issued the commentary three days after Mr. Zhao's return from visiting the Philippines, Malaysia, Singpore and Thailand. He did not visit the fifth ASEAN nation, Indoes Peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and Jakanta do not have discounted by the peking and pe Peking and Jakarta do not have diplomatic relations

The news agency did not comment directly on a key issue of the me. China's relations with pro-Peking Communist parties that have not the me. gents battling ASEAN governments. It said Mr. Zhao had impress ASEAN leaders with his "categoric and responsible statements." added that this "does not mean that differences do not exist as to see to be taken to attain the agreed objective."

Begin Expects U.S. Fighter-Plane Embargo to End Soon

fighter planes after the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor in New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister June and after Israel's air strike last month in Beirut in which 300 Menachem Begin attacked the or more civilians were reported Reagan administration Sunday for suspending the delivery of 16 so-phisticated U.S. fighter planes to killed and more than 800 wound-

Asked by newsmen about a report widely circulated here that Israel had agreed not to use U.S. supplied aircraft for attack missions, Mr. Begin bristled and replied: "To the contrary, I want to tell you there is not a word of truth in that report. We never had such a demand by the United States, and why should we offer the suggestion, which would be completely The United States suspended out of this world? We never at-delivery of 14 F-16 and two F-15 tack."

Tehran, newspapers reported.

In his first broadcast address

since being sworn in last month, President Mohammed Ali Rajai at-tacked the Mujahaddin Khalq for

its "brutal terrorism." He assailed

the Islamic-Marxist group for kill-

ing the Islamic Republican Party

founder, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, instead of "Americans,

capitalists, exploiters or Zionists."

hated, for the people's hearts,

hands and existence are linked

with the Beheshti and you are blind and do not see it," said Mr.

Rajai in the speech broadcast Sat-

The president also cautioned

The party newspaper Islamic

Republic gave prominent play Sunday to an interview with a mother who turned in her 22-year-

old son, identified as Mahmoud

Tarigh-o-Eslam, when she discov-

ered he was a member of the Mu-

The newspaper, which reported

revolutionary court in Isfahan

jahaddin Khalq.

government supporters to avoid

urday night over Tehran Radio.

"You should know that you are

Mr. Begin said that the Reagan administration had erred in delaying the delivery of the planes, which he said were contracted for

"They are not American the prime minister asserted. They are Israeli planes made in the United States."

Visit With Sadat

In other developments, Mr. Begin dismissed a Saudi peace plan for the Middle East, said he would visit President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in Alexandria later this month, and told reporters he planned to write U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. about the status of the mission of the

2 Prominent Clergymen Killed in Iran

to say Saudi Arabia is now pre-pared to recognize Israel." "Prince Fahd said he is prepared to recognize all states in the Mid-dle East," Mr. Begin went on. "He didn't mention Israel at all in connection with recognition. ... For almost 20 years, many Arab states used this formula, and when they were asked 'Does it include Israel?'

they said, 'Israel is no state.' Some who saw a glimmer of hope in the Saudi plan said that the conditions came from existing UN resolutions and that since Prince Fahd was speaking in the context of the United Nations, the implication was that his comments included Israel, a member of the world body.

Mr. Begin confirmed reports from Egypt that he will meet with Mr. Sadat in Alexandria, where the Egyptian leader has a summer home, on Aug. 25 and 26. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minis-ter Yitzhak Shamir, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is in charge of the moribund talks between Egypt and Israel on autonomy for the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the Israeli-occupied West

Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin is also scheduled to have his first meeting with President Reagan next month. He will leave for Washington on Sept. 6 for a stay in the United States that will include meetings with leaders

motorcyclists threw a grenade into for anti-government activities, the courtyard of his house in quoted the mother as saying she quoted the mother as saying she places Islam above mother love and the instincts of protecting one's children."

The mother and son were interviewed on Iranian television last week. The young man, viewers said, broke down in tears and said he was sorry for what he had done. But the mother told him, "Your sorrow and regrets are no good now. You are a heretic and caused a lot of people to be killed."

Kuwait protested Sunday the Iranian capture of a Danish cargo ship, the Else Cat, last week in Gulf waters. Iran claimed the ship was carrying war materials bound for Iraq, which is engaged in a war with Iran. But a Kuwaiti Cabinet official said the ship was carrying goods for Gulf states. discussing their planned move-ments in public because of the wave of killings. In another development, Tehran

Radio quoted Iran's newly ap-pointed premier, Mohammed Javad Bahonar, as saying that a proposed Cabinet minister, Mansour Shahidi, had resigned and that Hasan Ghafuri-Fard would

replace him as energy minister. Mr. Ghafuri-Fard, a former Tehran University teacher who studied for two years in the United States, served as governor general of Khorasan and was a member of

The Reagan administration's softer line, U.S. officials suggested, is intended to give politicians in Tokyo, in the unobtrusive style of Japanese politics, more flexibility in creating the necessary national consensus on defense free from the kind of public opinion backlash that overt American pressure can arouse in Japan's society.

U.S. officials are privately concerned, however, that the signals from Washington may be used as an excuse for complacency rather than taken as a message to begin in earnest to undertake a more substantial defense burden.

"Often the Japanese only think

"The problem we face," ex-plained a senior U.S. official, "is some equity in sharing the burden to meet the challenge."

(Continued from Page 1) ing role," it disguised the Polish mitted the Soviet Union to increase its already substantial aid to the ravaged Polish economy. The leaders' endorsement of economic and political reform and suggested that their goal was a return to the document said that the Soviet leaders had agreed to defer the payment of Polish debts "until the

Restraint, Pledge of Aid

Mark Polish-Soviet Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

America's defenses — State Department officials noted that Mr.

Haig tried in New Orleans last

week to answer critics who asked

how such a military program could be reconciled with the administra-

tion's stated desire for peace. In

the speech, Mr. Haig said the

United States could move toward

easing relations with the Soviet

Union by adding to American power. "By rebuilding our

strength, reinvigorating our alli-

ances and promoting peaceful

Jordan, Iraq Chiefs Meet

The Associated Press

Hussein of Jordan, accompanied

by Premier Mudar Badran, visited

Baghdad on Saturday to confer with Iraqi President Saddam

Hussein about economic and polit-

ical cooperation between their na-tions and other Middle East top-

ics, officials announced.

AMMAN, Jordan - King

ar missiles.

Communist disciplines of the past.

In effect, the Polish leaders pledged themselves in the communique to what sounded like a

Krembin prescription for normali-ty. The Polish party and govern-ment, the document said, "see their priority task in pooling all the patriotic forces for the sake of national salvation of the motherland, averting a profound crisis, establishing the normal functioning of the national economy, putting the barrier to the manifestations of anarchy in support of the resolute struggle against the threat of coun-

terrevolution." Polish Marches Called Off After Church, Union Pleas (Continued from Page 1)

fices again to help resolve confrontations between the state and its citizens. "These can be solved again by tested methods," he said. The new primate was preaching for the first time since being

Shake Sri Lanka

least three persons were killed here in renewed racial violence despite stepped-up street patrols by police and security forces.

In Ratnapura, 65 miles (105 kiin Ramapura, 65 miles (105 kilometers) east of Colombo, two
members of the Tamil minority
group were killed Saturday, while
in the northwestern district of
Kurunegala a Hindn was killed
when looters attacked a house.

Jayewardene said the government might declare a state of emergency. The National Security Council, which can call for the declaration of a state of emergency, met to dis-cuss the violence, which was sparked July 28 when suspected Tamil separatists shot two Singhalese policemen.

ADEN, Southern Yemen — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan lead-er, flew to Southern Yemen on Sunday only a few hours after the arrival of Ethiopia's head of state. Mengistu Haile Mariam

ly by Jesus in a storm. "So now the rudder is being grabbed, and some are pulling one way and others are

The committee's resolution suspending the march referred to fears expressed by Archbishop Glemp and to the appeal from Solidarity. Solidarity leaders, mean-while, promised to take up the issue of political prisoners later.

"All actions will be suspended until Aug. 22." the resolution said. "On this day there will be a meetfense of political prisoners in War-saw to decide on further actions." They also said they are awaiting the outcome of the trial, which resumes Monday.

Rebels Proclaim

SAN SALVADOR — A guerrilla radio broadcast has claimed that El Salvador's rebels established a revolutionary government in a northeastern town while a rebel offensive was spreading over the

Salvador's armed forces had been placed on a general alert and that special counterinsurgency units were being rushed to Morazan province to meet rebel units advancing on the provincial capital,

was broadcasting from the town of Perquin, 125 miles (200 kilomea revolutionary government. Defense Ministry spokesmen have refused to make any comment on the Morazan offensive since guerrillas claimed last Monday to have

In return, the communiqué com-

two weeks later.

Archbishop Glemp likened Poland to the troubled ship on the Sea of Galilee, calmed miraculous-

2 Leaders Arrive in Aden

pulling it in another," he said. "Each is blaming the other, and everyone is making mistakes, though seeking a solution."

ing of all commissions for the de-

At the earlier press conference, organizers had said that in addition to release of the persons they consider political prisoners, they are asking more political freedom as well as freedom of expression.

Salvadoran State

province. Newspaper reports said that FI

ters) northeast of here, and it claimed the guerrillas had created overrun and captured Perquin, a

intervened in the past in "conflicts that are human affairs" with some success, and he offered its good of-

named last month by Pope John Paul II to succeed Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who died of cancer on May 28. Last year at Jasna Gora, as strikes unfolded across Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski preached that "bread is the property of the whole nation," and spoke of "the right of self-decision." Solidarity was born

3 Racial Killings

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka - At

On Friday, President Junius D.

San Francisco Gotera.
The rebel radio said Saturday it

you holding the reins). But before you share it all with the folks back home, check out these pound-saving tips. SAVE ON SURCHARGES Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the

call itself. But if your hotel has

TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

The Irish have a way of making you

in one of their ancient castles. Invite

beautiful countryside in the world by

day-in a jaunting cart, no less (with

feel like a queen. They put you up

you to lavish medieval banquets

at night. And show you the most

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Telepian? Read on! There are other ways to save.

WHEN YOU TELL'EM BACK HOME HOW YOU "REINED" IN RELAND, SAVE SOME IRISE POUNDS ON THE CALL.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

In most countries there's no threeminute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get

your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many

countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other

telephone centers. **SAYE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS** Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you

follow these tips. And a lot of gas

when you travel by jaunting cart.

Bell System

Reach out and touch someone

False Transmissions, Reported Close Calls Cloud U.S. Air Safety

By Robert D. McFadden

New York Times Service NEW YORK - New questions about the safety of U.S. airways have arisen after federal investigators said they were investigating 17 false radio transmissions to pilots and the striking air traffic controllers' union gave accounts of what it called scores of near collisions in

The controllers' union, reiserating its contention that substitute controllers were endangering lives, told of 64 instances of "near misses" of aircraft over Washington since the strike began. The unfrom tapes samugated out of the Washington air traffic control cen-

There were no wingtip-to-wingtip incidents, said John-Kn-bik, an official of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization's eastern regional office. However, he said the incidents had been at least technical violations of federal standards requiring that planes be kept at least 5 miles (about 8 kilometers) apart laterally and 1,000 feet (about 300 meters)

The tapes did not show whether. pilots had been forced to take eyasive action to avoid collisions, he said, nor did they show whether control tower personnel had recognized the "systems errors" as soon as computers flashed alerts.

Federal officials declined to comment Friday on the controllers' statements, pending a study of the reported incidents.

Meanwhile, Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr. said fed-

Pope Addresses Crowd at Vatican

The Associated Press VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II joked about his health Sunday at a public appearance, hint-ing to a crowd in St. Peter's Square that it is hard for him to obey his

doctors and rest. The pontiff delivered his first Sunday blessing in person since the assassination attempt on him May 13. He was released from the hospital Friday, and doctors have recommended six weeks of rest at his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo in the hills south of Rome. He was scheduled to leave Rome

by helicopter Sunday evening.
When the pope referred to his departure for Castel Gandolfo, the crowd of 50,000 tourists and pilgrims broke into applause. Smiling, the pope added: "I see you agree, that you support it, That way it will be easier for me to obey my doctors."

eral agents were looking into 17 in-cidents in which radio frequencies used by air traffic controllers had been immed or used to transmit false instructions to pilots. The incidents occurred in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dailas, Fort Landerdale, Fla., Nashville, Tenn.; Norfork, Va.; Manchester, N.H., and several other

In New York, a faint voice on a radio frequency used by La Guardia Airport gave false instructions to a jetliner Aug. 4, the second day of the strike. A controller heard the voice tell the aircraft to "go around, go around" — scrub the landing and circle the field — and countermanded the order. The plane landed safely.

in no case, Mr. Lewis said, were any pilots misled, and there was "no compromise with safety." He added: "In each case, the false instructions were recognized by the pilots or controllers involved and were either ignored or counter-

Still, he said the incidents were "extremely serious" and were un-der scrutiny by the FBI, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Communications

Commission.
If caught, those responsible will be "prosecuted to the full extent of the law," Mr. Lewis said. Interference with radio transmissions of air traffic controllers is subject to a fine of \$10,000 and 10 years in

Mr. Lewis said there was no proof that striking air controllers were involved, but he noted that voices interfering with transmissions in New Orleans and Phoenix had berated working controllers as "scabs" or "scabby." He also said the number of such incidents during the strike was "higher than

Robert E. Poli, president of the controllers' union, has said he has warned the more than 12,000 striking members that any sabotage will destroy us."

The issue of safety in the skies has been disputed throughout the strike. The Reagan administration, backed by the airlines and the pilots' union, has insisted that flight operations, averaging more than 75 percent of normal, are as safe as they were before the walkout. Supervisors, nonstriking employees and military controllers have taken the place of strikers.

But the controllers' union has said U.S. airspace is unsafe in the hands of what it terms overworked and unqualified substitute controllers — an argument used by Canadian and European controllers who have staged boycotts and other job actions.

U.S. Mix-Up Fails to Amuse Mauritania

Press Confused Over CIA Plan to Fight Libyan Influence in Mauritius

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A CIA covert action plan that upset a congressional committee, combined with a mix-up in the press about which country was the plan's target, has caused a headache for the Reagan administration and for the government of Manri-

Informed sources say the actual target of the proposed CIA action was Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean off the southeast coast of Africa, not Mauritania, a large country on the northwest coast of Africa.

These sources say the plan involving Maunitius did not envisage cloak-and-dagger ac-tion but was mainly a CIA effort to slip money to the government there to help counteract financial aid being supplied to forces opposing the government by the Libyan ruler, Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

The episode began to unfold publicly July 25 when The Washington Post reported that the House Select Committee on Intelligence, in a highly unusual move, had written to President Reagan objecting to a planned secret CIA operation in Africa.

The stories' sources did not disclose what country was involved. The White House and the committee confirmed that such a letter had been written.

The next day, advance copies of Newsweek magazine's Aug. 3 issue reported

that the committee had objected to a largescale operation to overthrow Col. Qadhafi, with the ultimate goal of removing him from power, a description which to some implied assassination. The White House denied the Newsweek report.

Then on July 28, a Washington Post story, attributed to administration officials, said the operation was planned against Mauritania, not Libya.

Hoors after that story appeared, "the Mauritanians, justifiably, went up the wall," one informant says, and demanded explanations at the State Department and from U.S. officials in their country.

Mauritanians Unconvinced

At first, U.S. officials tried to tell Mauritania that they could not discuss alleged or real covert actions; then they tried to convince them that the press account was wrong. One source says the United States still is not sure the Mauritanians believe the explana-

This source says the designation in the press of Mauritania probably came about because of confusion in the names of the two countries, both of which are relatively obscure to Americans.

On Aug. 4. The Wall Street Journal wrote it correctly, but not many people noticed. Amid a story about the then forthcoming visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the Journal noted that the "administration's concern about Oadhafi is so great that key congressmen have been briefed on a covert U.S. operation planned to check Libyan influence in Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean that the U.S. feared could become a Soviet naval base."

Still, the overt battle over covert activities continued. In its Aug. 10 edition, Time magazine called Newsweek's account of the plot against Col. Qadhafi "misinformation" leaked to Newsweek by "CIA sources," apparently to discredit CIA Director William J. Casey and Max C. Hugel, then the CIA's director of operations.

Time said CIA sources also were spreading the leak about Mauritania but that the actual plan that drew congressional objection was a much broader CIA action to shore up U.S. interests in the Middle East and

In its Aug. 10 edition, Newsweek said the schemes" against Libya had been discussed with the House committee but it reported confusion on the committee about whether the protest letter involved Libya or another controversial operation in the Third World.

Several sources have suggested privately that there clearly is widespread interest with-in the administration and the intelligence amunity in complicating Col. Qadhafi's life and that various plans have been discassed. These sources suggest that they do not involve covert U.S. actions against Col.

Pakistan Makes Arrests in Crackdown on State Airline

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistan's military authorities arrested a number of union officials and employees in the state-run airline Sunday in a move aimed at cutting out corruption and inefficiency, the government announced.

Some senior managers were fited and late-night raids were made on airports and offices of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) throughout the country as part of a major government drive. A government statement said the ilitary authorities acted because PIA was on the verge of collapse because of financial losses.

Union offices were sealed; union activities by the airline's 22,000 employees, ranging from pilots to cleaners, were banned; and the penalty for disobeying was set at five years in jail or five lashes with a whip, or both.

Paramilitary police were on duty at major airports throughout the country after raids Saturday night in which office records and other materials were seized. Airline employees said several dozen of their colleagues, including some union officials, had been arrested.

Troops also were on standby in case of trouble, but they did not take part in the raids. Stringent security checks were in force for all domestic and international passengers, causing flight delays of more

PIA provides technical and catering services for many interna-

a major stopover point between Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Last year PIA, which has a fleet of 32 aircraft, carried almost 3 million passengers on its domestic

and international routes. In recent weeks there has been a spate of stories in the governmentcontrolled news media complaining about the running of the airline. Authoritative sources said two weeks ago that 1,000 senior PIA officials had been offered ear-

Sierra Leone Hit By Major Strike

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone -Workers staging the country's first general strike have defied union leaders, saying they will stay off the job until the government meets

all their economic demands. A five-hour meeting Saturday between President Siaka Stevens' government and the national executive of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress resulted in an agreement on controlling the price of rice by ensuring sufficient supplies.

However, a dispute broke out later between union leaders and workers, who said they also wanted agreements on price controls for other basic foods, better housing and hospitals, subsidized rents and the holding down of transport

of the airline's directors resigned. Complaints included charges of widespread smuggling by crews, excessive overtime claims, unnecessary jobs for employees' relatives

and free seats for friends. \$400 Million Owed

The airline's chairman, Rahim Khan, a retired major general, said at a news conference that the airline owed 4 billion rupees (about \$400 million) in loans and debt servicing for purchases of aircraft, computer services and other equipment. He said PIA needed to make a profit of 300 million rupees a year for the next two years to sur-

ered closing down the airline completely and starting a new one, Mr. Rahim said. He said the government would give the airline 600 million rupees immediately to stave off its most pressing financial problems.

Mr. Rahim said the government acted after receiving two special reports on PIA that found that it employed two to three times more staff than do comparable national airlines. "Frankly, we do not even know the exact number of people PIA employs," he said.

Mr. Rahim said a foreign firm of consultants, which he did not name, had been hired to draw up a recovery plan for PIA. He said PIA and martial law authorities were going through dos-

ing workers, who will be given early retirement.

Mr. Rahim said that the airport security force was also riddled with corruption, and that martial law authorities were taking over responsibility for the service.

Authoritative sources said Saturday that the chairmen of Pakistan's major banks had met at PIA headquarters to discuss the airline's financial situation. Earlier this year PIA borrowed 360 million rupees to help cover its operating expenses.

The crackdown was the latest step by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq to make state-run corporations more efficient. Two months ago, regulations were introduced giving the authorities the power to dismiss employees of state-run corporations summarily, and union activities by employees of the state-run radio and television networks have been banned.

Whaling Foes Halt Efforts United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Environmentalists who sailed into Soviet waters to try to stop the killing of whales in the Bering Sea have suspended their campaign and are heading home to Canada after failing to find the lead ship of a Soviet whaling operation, Capt. Paul

Nuclear Plant Curbs eral obstacles, including unnecessary regulations that do not enhance safety but cause extensive li-

By Irvin Molotsky New York Times Service

Reagan Plans to Ease

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's long-awaited policy on nuclear power, to be announced next month, will specify an intention to "move expeditiously but wisely" in removing federal harriers to its wider use, according to a draft of the president's state-

An aide said the draft would essentially make up the final state-ment. If so, Mr. Reagan will call for these policy changes:

· Removal of obstacles to the construction of the current generation of nuclear reactors.

• Development of the breeder reactor, which in theory would produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes. This move was revealed earlier in the administration's efforts to win votes for its budget proposals from Tennessee con-gressmen. That is where the reactor would be built.

• Lifting the ban on commercial reprocessing of spent reactor

The president's nuclear policy statement was drafted by the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. The off-ice's director, George A. Keyworth 2d, said he expected Mr. Reagan to approve it, with some "final tuning," after returning from Cali-

Peter Bradford, a Democratic member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, faulted the draft be-cause it failed to mention the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant, and the resulting safety concerns, as among the factors that have caused delays in licensing of nuclear plants. Mr. Keyworth said the policy statement was intended to be "rather global

in nature" and the concerns over

Three Mile Island were too specif-Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona and chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said the draft did not recognize that much of the delay in starting up nuclear plants was caused not by bureaucratic problems but by the reluctance of utilities to make huge investments in reactors in the face of the lower need projected for electrical pow-

Rep. Udall and Mr. Bradford were joined in their criticism by two Democratic representatives, Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts and Toby Moffett of Connecticut, both of whom head subcommittees concerned with nucle-

ar energy. "This is not a policy statement," Rep. Markey said. "It reads like a wish list for the nuclear lobby."

The draft of the president's policy statement declares that nuclear power has been handicapped in the past decade by a morass of fedcensing delays and economic un-

certainty. If nuclear power development remains stalled, the statement reads, consumers may face electric shortages and higher costs than necessary. "It is important that our nuclear industry be revitalized to avoid the dismal prospect of importing this essential technology. first invented and demonstrated in America, from abroad," it con-

Mr. Bradford, who is on record as advocating further study on the safety of nuclear technology before going ahead with the licensing and construction of additional plants. said in rebuttal that the United States has more nuclear plants than the rest of the free world.

Regarding the expressed goal of removing obstacles to the building of reactors, the draft says: "It is presently taking some 10 to 14 years to proceed from the planning stage to an operating license for new nuclear power plants. The process must be streamlined with the objective of shortening the time involved to perhaps six to eight years, as is typical in many

"Consequently, I am directing the secretary of energy, in coordination with the vice president as chairman of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, to give immediate priority attention to improving the nuclear regulatory and licensing process. I anticipate that the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will take steps to facilitate the licensing of plants under construction and those awaiting licenses."

Problems at Sites

Rep. Moffett said in response, "Of 10 reactor applications studied at hearings, only two are ready to go on line right now — Diablo Canyon in California, which has been delayed by labor disputes and construction problems, and McGuire near Charlotte, N.C., which has had design problems." He said the other eight were behind schedule mostly because the utilities building them had been overly optimistic about completion

He said the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is so undermanned that only 60 percent of required inspections for existing plants are being carried out now. The projected cost of the delays, he said, is less than the cost of the Three Mile Island cleanup, and he labeled the administration's plans to speed up licensing "a narrow and shortsighted view."

Rep. Markey said Mr. Reagan is hooking up "a government life-support system to a dead industry." He predicted that the proposals would be rejected by Congress.

Hyatt's unique style welcomes you to Saudi Arabia.

Welcome to a world of beauty and luxury at Hyatt. Enjoy natural greenery, outstanding cuisine and superb personal service. It's called a touch of Hyatt." And there's nothing quite like it anywhere else in the world. Hvatt Hotels. Welcoming you now in Riyadh, Yanbu,



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Sale of Woman Creates Sensation in India

Beyond Controversy Over Human Traffic Is Question of Her Fate

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — Three months

ago. Ashwini Sarin, a reporter for The Indian Express, India's largest-circulation daily, purchased a woman for \$306 and wrote about

His series began: "Yesterday, I bought a short-statured skinny woman belonging to a village near Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh for 2.300 rupees. Even I find it hard to believe that I have returned to the capital this morning after buying the middle-aged woman for half the price one pays for a buffalo in the Punjab."

Now, after the sensation has died away, Kamla, the woman, is confined to an orphanage whose restrictions and religious workers she resents. For their part, the directors of the orphanage find her troublesome and wish her to leave. Her rescuers can think of no better place to put her and have petitioned the Supreme Court to look into what the newspaper says is widespread traffic in women and

to find some suitable place for Kamla's rehabilitation. The court is studying the petition and in the meantime has or-dered the woman to remain at the orphanage. Officials in the town where her sale was negotiated are

Proud of the Price

Kamla, who is confused by what has happened to her, is clear on several things. She thinks it is up to the people who bought her to take care of her, and she wants to leave the orphanage, where she is not allowed to smoke bidis, the hand-rolled cigarettes she enjoys. She wants to work for the people who bought her and is proud she commanded so high a price.

"Everytime I visit her, she tells me she wants to come with me," said Coomy Kapoor, the chief reporter here for the Express.

Miss Kapoor, who once worked for the Massachusetts Department particularly sad that there were no

Strikers Defy Official Ban, Paralyze Oil State in India

NEW DELHI - India's northeastern state of Assam was paralyzed by a 24-hour general strike in defiance of a government ban on stoppages in the state for six months.

In the only violent incident during the strike, a bomb exploded Saturday on a railway line at Pandu. The track was damaged, but no casualties were reported.

The strike in the oil-producing state, which began Friday, was called by leaders of a 22-monthold campaign for the expulsion of illegal immigrants, most of whom

are from Bangladesh.

More than 290 persons have died in the student-led agitation. which has crippled the state's economy. At one point, demonstrators stopped the flow of oil from Assam to the rest of the country, costing India at least \$1.25 billion to replace the domestic oil with foreign imports.

Policing Reinforced

The general strike was also staged to protest the official announcement that India's government had invoked the new antistrike measures. The Press Trust of India reported that armed police domestic prices.

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

PEKING - By the look of Chi-

na's guest list lately, you would

think Jimmy Carter was getting

net at the Great Hall of the People.

Carter's high command, ranging

from his national security adviser

to his agriculture secretary, have

descended on the Middle King-

dom since May or plan to do so

within a few weeks, and the former

president himself is scheduled to

arrive here Aug. 24 for a 10-day

Some of the once-mighty come

as simple tourists, but they wind

up getting the special treatment ac-

corded visiting dignitaries, com-plete with lavish banquets, chauf-

feured Red Flag limousines, meet-

ings with China's rulers, and ex-

River Diversion in China

The Associated Press

have decided to divert water from

the Yellow River to Tianjin to help

overcome a water shortage in Tian-

jin and Peking caused by a long drought, the Chinese news agency

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PEKING - Chinese officials

pense-paid tours.

No fewer than eight of Mr.

considering making a case against the reporter for dealing in women.

of Mental Hygiene while studying in the United States, said it was

guards had been posted and police patrols were increased in Assam.

In New Delhi on Saturday, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said the measure to prohibit strikes in essential services had been misunderstood. The government does not intend to suppress the working class, she said in a speech marking the 34th anniversary of India's independence, but stoppages in

> hardship for people. Mrs. Gandhi also warned Indians to be extra vigilant because of what she called the piling up of arms in the region. She did not mention Pakistan by name but clearly was referring to that country when she said. "The piling up of arms in India's neighborhood

some services will mean untold

poses a danger to all." She also said the government had halted the upward trend in prices, which she blamed in part on hoarding, black marketeering and profiteering.

Defending the recent decision to buy 1.5 million metric tons of wheat from the United States, she said the grain had been bought comparatively cheaply and would be kept as a buffer stock and to deter hoarders hoping to force up

institutions for women like Kamla.
"I am guilty about it." Miss Kapoor said. "For us she was a symbol of a dreadful outrage, but she is unhappy here. Perhaps the only solution is to marry her off."

At the orphanage in Old Delhi, where Kamla has been housed

since she was delivered to the reporter at the Delhi train station, .. Sharma, the director, declared that because of what he said was her position as a ward of the court he would not allow her to be interviewed or photographed.

Blue Tattoo Marks

She is shy and frail, with the blue tattoo marks on her wrists and hands that many women in her home state wear. When she first came here, she had bruises from beatings and was undernourished. The director at the home said she acts irrationally, often us-ing obscene language and crying that she wants to leave. A courtappointed psychiatrist has exa-mined her and found her to be sane, though showing the strains of a dreadful ordeal.

Miss Kapoor, who sought to re-construct Kamla's life, said she is very evasive about her family. She told the reporter that she had been sold by her brother-in-law after she became a widow. Miss Kapoor, however, now believes that Kamla was sold by her husband and that much of her story is subterfuge aimed at hiding this shame.

In any case, in three months no one here has definitely established the woman's age, her family, her native village or her full name.

Mr. Sarin, who bought her, spent nine months on the assign-ment, traveling to rural centers and posing as a doctor with a large family who was looking for a wife for his farm foreman. After gaining the confidence of traders, he sealed the deal in a meeting that took place across the street from the police station in Morena.

In the course of his investigation, Mr. Sarin said, he learned that trade in women was widespread, with some sold as servants and others as prostitutes. He said prices ranged up to 21,000 rupees, or \$2,800, which was asked for a 15-year-old girl.

Living Merchandise

In talking to Miss Kapoor, Kamla is not at all reticent about her experiences as living mer-

"She is very proud, in fact, that she commanded so high a price," the reporter said. "She considers herself to be our property."

Miss Kapoor said that Kamla

The trust Mr. Holbrooke and

Mr. Schlesinger cultivated as gov-

ernment officials paid off hand-

somely during their recent six days

in China. Described by the official

press as "American bankers," they

iers. At the end of the trip, their

company signed two consulting contracts with China.

Three months ago, Mr. Hol-brooke returned to China for the

first time as a private citizen. He

was a guest of the Chinese govern-

ment, however, and received the

first-class treatment accorded visit-

political leader. Deng Xiaoping,

but afterward told reporters,

talked about the problems of my

What people are trying to do is to

increase American business inter-

ests overseas. That is in the Ameri-

Unusual Access

chairman of Burroughs Corp., and

former Agriculture Secretary Bob

Bergland stopped in Peking the same month as president of his

food systems development compa-

ny, Farmland-Eaton World Trade.

Both men had visited China in

Mike Oksenberg, who served as

Mr. Carter's China adviser on the

National Security Council and has

since returned to his teaching job

their official capacities.

Mr. Blumenthal came in May as

business clients in China.

can national interest.

ing statesmen.

saw no fewer than three vice prem-

providing her with ample food, but that another had starved and beaten her. Miss Kapoor said there did not appear to be any sexual abuse and the woman had been exploited essentially as a servant. The day after the initial article

appeared, the police in the town where the sale was negotiated said they were filing a case against the reporter for dealing in women. The Delhi police then went to the or-phanage and whisked Kamla away, asserting that she could become an important witness and needed their protection.

The newspaper, meanwhile, went to the Supreme Court, which ordered Kamla to be returned to the orphanage until the court determined what was to be done with her. After several hours at the police station, Kamla was returned to the shelter, which normally does not provide care for adults.

Driven Insane

Since Kamla's story became front-page news, the question of what agencies do provide care for those on the margin of society has been asked several times, but not answered. A few weeks ago a young boy at a government orphanage was rushed to a hospital where it was learned that he had been repeatedly raped. An investigation of an asylum for women found that the inmates were kept in filthy, airless dungeons and that several had been driven insane by the conditions.

In India it remains overwhelmingly the responsibility of families to care for their weak or disabled members, and even among the poorest families such obligations are taken seriously. But where family ties have collapsed, there are few ready alternatives.

There are a few religious charities like the Arya Samaj, a reformist Hindu association that maintains the orphanage where Kamla is staying, but they are rare. Some temples provide sanctuary and food for short periods. But often the underprivileged and the weak have no recourse other than to barter their labor in bondage or allow themselves to be sold.

Meanwhile, Kamla remains unhappy, and those who have res-cued her can think of no relief for her except to find her a husband with the fund of 6,000 rupees, or \$800, that has been collected for her. Though she is not a criminal and is not charged with anything, she remains confined against her will until the Supreme Court takes

On Business or Pleasure, American VIPs Troop to China

Former Vice President Walter F. whom had important missions to

"All the people who played a role in building the relationship were individually invited by the Chinese to come back to China someday," said a U.S. official in Peking. "What's happening is that everyone is taking them up on it all

Bipartisan Friendliness

Despite the Democratic cast to most of China's recent well-known American visitors, Peking normally shows a bipartisan friendliness to all U.S. officials, past or present, who take an interest in Chi-

plans hold, the Chinese will have managed to land all three of America's living former presidents in less than a year. Richard M. Nixon has been invited here to celebrate the 10th anniversary of his historic trip to China, which began the nor-

March, accompanied by Firestone Deng, held a news conference and was taken on a Yangtze River

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was the first member of the Reagan administration to visit China when he came here in June. Many other administration officials are expected, including Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Congressional Stop

ren Burger, who will meet with Chinese judicial experts, and Charles Z. Wick, director of the International Communication

normalization of relations, Peking also has become one of the world's most frequented stops for congressional delegations. Sen. Theodore F. Stevens, Re-

publican of Alaska and chairman the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, was here a prayer that immediate steps be in January for high-level talks. This summer's visitors will include delegations led by Rep. Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida,

prisoners at Luzira were detained without charges or detention or-The charges of maltreatment and illegal detention were denied by John M.M. Luwuliza-Kirunda, minister of internal affairs in President Milton Obote's government. senators will come individually. "Everybody has either a charge or "You generate news out of Pedetention order applying to

king that you couldn't generate from anywhere else," Mr. Holbrooke observed. "It's a terrific dateline. You can make news in Peking that you couldn't make standing naked in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue."



HONEYMOONERS HOME - The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Lossiemouth, Scotland, after their twoweek honeymoon cruise in the Mediterranean. After flying back from Egypt, where they ended the cruise, the couple drove to Balmoral Castle for two more weeks of holiday.

Squatters Near Cape Town Are Offered Resettlement

By Jack Foisie

Los Angeles Times Service
CAPE TOWN — Seeking a solution to a confrontation between the government and black squatters in the Cape Town area. Pieter G.J. Koomhof, the minister of black affairs, has announced a plan to settle many of the squatters elsewhere in the country if they cooperate and register with the authorities.

Mr. Koornhof, who heads the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, announced Saturday that efforts would be made to find jobs and housing in the inland provinces of Transvaal and Orange Free State if the squatters would leave the Cape Town area, where their presence is illegal.

The program was proposed after police last Tuesday destroyed plastic-and-wood shelters that were erected a few days earlier in a squatter area known as Nyanga. The raid, on a stormy winter day. provoked condemnation from critics of South Africa's racial policies.

Resettlement of squatters and their families has been proposed before, but squatters' committees have always argued that the gov-ernment should not divide their

The 400 wives and children who camped at Nyanga, families of black workers in the Cape area, are without shelter on the sand flats on the Atlantic coast west of Cape Town. After denying the squatters food, authorities are now allowing church groups to provide them with hot meals. The weather has moderated, but the squatter area is always windswept. At night, the

people huddle in blankets around scrap-wood fires. Under South Africa's stern laws governing the movement of nonwhites, blacks who want to work in white cities usually must sign contracts that require them to leave their families in the tribal homelands. Although blacks living on the fringes of Cape Town live mainly in barracks, many men smuggle in their wives and children to live with them in "single" quarters. The women and children had been evicted from these quarters and put up the plastic shelters,

and other groups.

Mr. Koornhof said that under his proposal, the squatters must cooperate with authorities, abandon their squatting and report to processing centers. Only then will authorities try to find work for eligible men where family housing is available, he said.

which were donated by churches

Student Leader Released JOHANNESBURG (AP) Aziz Jardine, the mixed-race stu-

dent leader whose detention led to

according to a letter smuggled out

taken to rescue us from annihila-

of the jail.

townships, has been released after 75 days in jail, the Sunday Tribune reported.

Mr. Jardine, 18, was detained May 27 after riot police broke up a nesburg. The sit-in took place when demonstrations had been banned for the celebration period marking South Africa's 20th anniversary as a republic on May 31.

LONDON — Premier Garret
FitzGerald of Ireland said Sunday
that British politicians believed
privately that only union between South and North would solve the Ulster crisis, and he warned that the outlawed Irish Republican Army is a threat to democracy in

The failure to end the Maze pris on hunger strike has given the IRA a major propaganda victory and boosted its fund-raising in the United States, Mr. FitzGerald said in a television interview.

The sooner the hunger strike "can be resolved and the sooner the IRA gains can we wiped out, eliminated, the better," he said. "I appreciate the IRA are a

threat to our government, to our democracy and not a threat to Britain. It's we who have to live with them, it is we who have to fight them and save democracy here - and we've often got very little help from British govern-ments, which have at times negotiated with them.

Acknowledgment Urged

In private discussions, British politicians "freely recognize that the ultimate solution that would be desirable would be one that would bring North and South together, and Britain could disengage." Mr. FitzGerald said.

"I think it would be helpful if they did say that in public for this reason — that I think Northern Unionists are often misled into believing by the public attitude of the British politicians that there exists a strong feeling for the union in Britain," he said. "If they knew in fact many - I believe most British politicians, but by no means all—do see the solution ultimately in sit-in by 37 pupils at C.J. Botha some relation between North and High School in the mixed-race South, I think they'd be more entownship of Bosmont, near Johan- couraged to look in that direc-

> Mr. FitzGerald assailed what he called British "inflexibility" in its attempts to end the hunger strike, and said there was a danger of vio-

South if it was not ended.

The primate of Ireland, Cardinal Tomas O Flaich, said in a Belling of the Cardinal Tomas O Flaich Cardin fast radio interview broadens Son-day that he and Prime Missey Margaret Thatcher of British had

FitzGerald Says U.K.

Desires Irish Union

ciashed over the hunger infle when they met July l.

A spokesman for Mrs. Thateler said only that there had been a "frank exchange of view?" he tween the prime minister, who kee refused to accede to guernile demands, and Cardinal O Back who has called for an end to the fast but for greater British flexible.

ty as well. Prisoner Gives Up Fast

Republican sources said Sun Republican sources said Santain Belfast that Paddy Quing 16 has given up his fast. The jailed intionalist's family had authorized doctors to treat him with he lapsed into a coma July 31 life. having refused food for 47 days

Mr. Quinn was the 11th guerrile to refuse food in the campaign for prison reforms begun in the Man prison on March 1. Nine have died. Mr. Quinn, who is serving it years for murder and memberahis in the IRA, is the scoond himse striker to give up. Another ended his fast after 13 days because it perforated stomach uicer.

The condition of one of the anen men still on hunger strike 34; chael Devine, "has deteriorate badly over the last few days ba he is still lucid and is able to hold down water," said a spokesmen for Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA. Mr. Devine, 27, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army, on Sunday had refused food for 56 days. He is serving a 12 year sentence for firearms violations.

Hamburg Carnival Death United Press Internal

HAMBURG - A certiful rite crashed into a construction came at an amusement park here Sau-day, killing six persons and into

Reaganites' Administration of Austerity Is Conspicuously Rich in Big Spenders Committee. "This president enjoys

By Lynn Rosellini New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William French Smith tied on his black tie, stepped into a chauffeured sedan and went to a party.

The evening was marked by strolling musicians, silver candelabra, trees strung with decorative lights and a dinner for 250 under a green-and-white-striped tent on the Mall. In addition to Attorney General Smith, there were lots of other Cabinet members, White House officials and important Re-

publicans, which is not surprising. ton, many Republicans go to parties six nights a week. They ride , tween their personal luxuries and about town in chauffeured limousines. They live in the most expensive sections of town and have vacation homes in California and Maine.

As officials and advisers and friends of President Reagan they endorse austerity in federal spending, but in their personal lives many of the most visible people in the administration have shown a fondness for conspicuous spending of their own money in their first six months in Washington. When they arrived in January.

the Reagan Republicans, many of them successful in business and industry, brought with them a way of life that emphasizes good living and the use of social occasions to smooth professional relations.

Work Hard, Play Hard

James A. Baker 3d, White House chief of staff, lives in a \$715,000 house. Caspar W. Weinberger, secretary of defense, has a \$707,000 house with a swimming pool. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan attended 28 social functions in 30 days recently. Nancy Reagan and her friend Betsy Bloomingdale wear designer gowns and elaborate jewelry.

"This is a fun administration." said Robert K. Gray, co-chairman of the 1981 Presidential Inaugural

lowed no visitors, and said that

they were locked up 24 hours a day

ground to lead a guerrilla war shortly after Mr. Obote won in

around him. They work hard during the day and they like to have a And that, in part, makes them

different not only from the Carter administration but from other Republicans who have come to Washington. In the past, Republican presidents often found it difficult to lure fellow party members to take government jobs. But the Reagan Republicans seem to enjoy the Washington whirl more than their predecessors did.

"The preponderance of these people are self-made," said Charles Z. Wick, a member of Mr. people are self-made." Reagan's "kitchen cabinet" and director of the U.S. International Communication Agency. "They followed the American dream."

Mr. Wick said he thought that ington way of life much as those who suffered in the Depression enjoyed watching Hollywood stars act out "the glamorous good life"

That many members of the

• The black-tie dinner on the and provided fans powered by an electric generator to cool his guests.

Raymond J. Donovan, marked by two bands, a mechanical bull open pits of sizzling beef and pork and guests in cowboy hats. Guests included Vice President Bush and David A. Stockman, the White

The gifts presented at such occasions are elaborate and sometimes public-spirited. Mrs. Reagan's friends chipped in \$3,900 to repair a local swimming pool for the handicapped as a birthday present. Sen. Laxalt received a \$1,000 check to bein pay for an element check to help pay for an elephant to be given to the National Zoo.

Setting the tone for the administration are the president and his wife. In the Reagan White House, their mark is seen in the return of white-tie formality at diplomatic receptions, in the color guard that precedes the Reagans and their guests of honor at state dinners, in the elaborate menus and the growing fleet of White House

on the new style, the White House has attempted to play down the Reagans' free-spending image. For example, a proposal to buy a new presidential yacht was scuttled after it was deemed inappropriate. But if the Reagans themselves are sensitive about their image, others

"I've never noticed anybody in

themselves of their assets and in ing them to the poor, ordered Jean Smith, wife of the attorney general. "I don't think it's any dilerent from any other administra-

In some ways, Mrs. Smith worrect. Even the Carter administration, known for its homeser style, included wealthy men set as Bert Lance, as budget director, and Harold M. Williams, disc man of the Securities and fachange Commission.

It is also true that the at Reagan Republicans have the sive clothes, exclusive and fancy cars. Midge Baldings, wife of the secretary of commence. shops at Lochmann's, a discount dress store. Samuel R. Pierce Ir. secretary of housing and within development, lives in an officery Washington high-rise apartment.

Yet the predominant impressor made by the newcomers remains one of wealth. Many of the bought homes in the area's good expensive neighborhoods. McCoy, Mrs. Reagan's chief of staff, paid \$460,000 for his house in Spring Valley, a section of the capital. Secretary of State Alexan der M. Haig Jr. paid \$415,000 for a house just over the District of Columbia line in Maryland.

Others have more than so house. Treasury Secretary Regis has homes in Virginia, New Jersey and Florida. Lee Annenberg the chief of protocol, and her husban Walter, have a suite at the Water gate Hotel, which they share with! maid and a butler; a mansion of Philadelphia's Main Line; a child in Sun Valley, Idaho; and a 250 acre desert estate in Palm Spring

Many of the Reagans wealth California friends - the Justin Darts, Alfred Bloomingdays, Armand Deutsches, Earle Jorgensens and William Wilsons — maintain apartments or rent stites at the Watergate complex for their in-

In fashion, the tone is set of Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Bloomid dale, Mrs. Reagan arrived with \$25,000 inaugural wardrobt the included a \$10,000 dress and \$1,650 handbag. Such lutures have become her signature He Los Angeles manicurist, Jesse Vartoughian, has visited the House to do her nails, and he hairdresser. Julius Bengtssen, 100 when Mrs. Reagan attended in

wedding of Prince Charles in 100 don, her entourage included M Bengtssen and a nurse and baggage included four hands of thousands of worth of jewelry borrowed the Bulgari international in and about 20 dresses, inc eight ball gowns.

Political Leader Jailed in Gambia

BANIUL Gambia — Tacopo sition leader in Gambia. Dibba, has been arrested in gambia. nection with the recent corp-tempt here and is likely and charged with treason, actors Attorney General Manager

seized her soon alter the Michigan coup began July 30 and too the house of Mr. Dibbs.
vice president.
Mr. Dibbs. whose

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The Chinese are famous for remembering their friends, and today's leaders like to recall that it know the Chinese officials and they know what you stand for. was the Carter folks who broke the 30-year U.S. attachment to Taiwan There's a degree of trust based on book. recognized Peking as the govmutual know ernment of China in 1979.

Brzezinski Reminisces

For Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former national security adviser, who was treated last month to a tour of major points along the route of the historic Long March, the visit provided a chance to enjoy the memories of the 1979 akthrough and his notable visit in 1978, when he joked about looking for the "polar bear" while peer-

over the Great Wall. Former Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal, former Ener-Secretary James R. Schlesinger and former Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, all of whom represented the U.S. gov-ernment in delicate bilateral deal-

ings with the Chinese, returned for nmercial reasons. We came back because China was a tremendous success for the administration, and with U.S.-China relations still a slight question mark, there is a sense that the Carter people represent continui-ty," explained Mr. Holbrooke,

who is here with Mr. Schlesinger as a consultant for Lehman Brothers, the investment banking house. Mr. Holbrooke, who also serves ENTERTAINMENT as an adviser to Nike Inc. and Seagram Co. in China, acknowledged in an interview that his former role as statesman enhances his current standing as a business con-

> WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

California Probe Of Gov. Brown's Staff Is Dropped

The Associated Press
SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento district attorney has closed an investigation into allegations that members of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s staff hampered a probe by the state's campaign practices commission, saying there is not

enough evidence to go to trial. The state's Fair Political Practices Commission had asked for an investigation after saying Gov. Brown's aides had hamstrung its probe of alleged misuse of a state

computer for political purposes. Although Sacramento District Attorney Herb Jackson concluded that "no criminal liability exists," his nine-page report last week said there was "ostensible evidence of criminal misconduct" by two of the Democratic governor's former aides. But he added that the evidence was not sufficient to go to

trial.

Gov. Brown said the district attorney's report vindicated his staff members. The commission's investigation stemmed from a Los Angeles Times story last year that said that Gov. Brown's top aides had used a computer leased with state funds to compile and maintain a political mailing list.

"The advantages are self-evi- at the University of Michigan, has dent," Mr. Holbrooke said. "You been in Peking for several weeks gaining unusual access to officials in connection with research for a

Mondale and former Defense Secretary Harold Brown - both of China during the Carter years are said by friends to be planning

return trips this fall.

He met with China's foremost "Frankly, gentlemen, we didn't discuss a hell of a lot that was newsworthy. Most of the time I

nese-American relations. By next February, if current

malization of relations. Gerald R. Ford was here in Tire executives. He made the round of high-level meetings with Chinese officials, including Mr.

Among U.S. officials coming this month are Chief Justice War-

In the more than two years since

chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee subcommittee on trade; and Rep. Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Other

> them." Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda The letter, addressed to the United Nations representative in Uganda, the International Red Cross, the papal nuncio and em-

Smuggled Letter Alleges Slow Death in Uganda Jail KAMPALA, Uganda -- Prisonment in fulfillment of the plan to eliminate all the prisoners by a ers ranging in age from 12 to 80 in a jail near Kampala face slow slow death process." It described death because of harsh conditions and a lack of medical treatment. the prisoners are being dressed in rags, having no soap, and being al-

The letter, made public Sunday, slept on concrete with no was sent from Luzira Prison, blankets. which is run by the Ugandan mili-A list of 75 prisoners smuggled with the letter included the names tary police. It said that three prisof two former government minis-ters. Jaberi Bidandi-Sali and the oners had died from lack of medical attention and that others were on the verge of death. Rev. Christopher Okoth. Both are The letter appealed for help from the international community. members of the opposition Uganda Patriotic Movement. They were We are under constant threat arrested after the movement's leadfrom soldiers to be killed any time," it said. "Our request now is er, Yoweri Museveni, went under-

Senior Red Cross officials said that about 2,000 political prisoners It charged that 151 of the 260 were being held in Uganda and that most had been detained since Mr. Obote's election.

elections last December.

Western diplomats privately have expressed concern at increasing reports of human rights violations and torture in Ugandan pris-The leader of the opposition

Democratic Party, Saul Semogerere, called for international pressure to improve the conditions of prisoners. The party maintains that hundreds of its supporters, including two members of Parliabassies in Kampala, said: "We are ment, are in detention.

his position, and so do those good time at night."

ers of

ministration feel any conflict bethe public sector's belt-tightening, no one is apologizing.

economically pinched Americans enjoy viewing the Reagan administration members' luxurious Washin the movies.

Reagan team live the good life is reflected almost daily in the social pages of local newspapers. Although July is normally a slow period in Washington's social calendar. last month included an array

of entertainments: Mall, held in honor of Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who ran the Reagan campaign. Mr. Gray, the host, served cold tenderloin of beef

• A lawn party — a Westernstyle barbecue for 300 — at the \$765,265 home of Labor Secretary House budget director.

 A birthday party for Mrs. Reagan, thrown by her old California friends. They rented a Virginia plantation, chartered a bus, hired a country band and flew in food from Chasen's restaurant in Beverly Hills. Drinks were served on the bus — by Frank Sinatra.

mousines. After initial published reports

connected with the administration.

past administrations divesting

Convention Party bolds of S 34 partiamentary sents of the Convention of the Conventi troops put down the repell

Lamin Saho.

Lady Thielal N'Dissection wife of President Damestary Jawara, said that letter and the letter of the

Journalist for U.S. Agency Slain In Widening Kenyan Crime Wave

Washington Post Service NAIROBI --- An American reporter on assignment here for the U.S. International Communication Agency has died after being shot in the head during a robbery that followed an automobile chase through the wealthy suburbs of Nairobi.

The death Friday of Everly Driscoll, 41, was believed to be the first death of a foreign official in an extensive crime wave directed against foreigners. Four American private citizens have been killed in the Kenyan capital

Miss Driscoll, a native of Texas. had arrived in Nairobi from Washington the previous Sunday to cover a United Nations conference on energy. It was her first trip outside the United States, and a friend who was present during the rob-bery. Hugh Muir, said she had been reluctant to come.

Mr. Muir, a Voice of America correspondent who arrived six weeks ago, said he was driving Miss Driscoll around the scenic suburbs of Nairohi on Thursday night after dinner when a car began to tail him and tried to blind him with high-beam lights. He drove to his house after the robbers sideswiped him.

He said he got out of his car ar.

the demands of two gunmen but locked the keys inside. Miss Driscoll refused to leave the car, and one of the assailants fired a shot through the window, hitting

"He simply reached through the broken window, opened the door and pushed her body across the seat out of the car and onto my feet," Mr. Muir said. The other

🚟 🤝 American Slain In Guatemala by **Leftist Captors**

GUATEMALA CITY - AR American businessman kidnapped eight months ago by leftist guerril-las was shot to death by his captors as soldiers stormed their hideout, authorities reported.

The announcement Friday said five guerrillas were killed in the battle. The American victim was identified as Clifford Bevens, 56, of Portland, Ore., who was the manager of Ginza, a Guatemalan subsidiary of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Čo.

A letter addressed to his wife was found beside his body. It said he hoped to be freed soon.

Mr. Bevens was kidnapped Dec. 7 in Guatemala City, and the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, one of four leftist groups fighting to overthrow the military government, claimed responsibility. His friends said the kidnappers were demanding a ransom of \$10 million.

man grabbed Mr. Muir's wallet right to carry weapons. Last year a from his jacket and jumped into the car, and they drove off. "It all took about 15 seconds," he re-

counted. After the attackers left, Mr. Muir heard pounding noises from the trunk of the other vehicle and discovered that the owner and a passenger had been locked in the trunk by the bandits. Both cars were Peugeoi 504s, a favorite tar- to walk the streets after dark. get of auto thieves.

Miss Driscoll died Friday morning in a Nairobi hospital, about 11 hours after she was shot.

Miss Driscoll joined the U.S. Information Agency in 1973 as a science writer. She had been a teacher, and in 1969 she worked as a retary at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. For three years starting in 1970, she was an aerospace writer and editor for Science News magazine. She was a gradu-

ate of Baylor University in Texas.

Ben Fordney, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, said there had been a significant increase in violent crime against Americans here, with 51 cases reported since November. The homes of 17 embassy employ-ces have been burglarized. In addition to the four Americans previously killed, nine — including some officials — have been seri-

All U.S. Embassy houses here have night watchmen, steel gates, and a steel grate on the door of the bedroom, thus giving a measure of protection even if burglars enter, Mr. Fordney said. Often armed with weapons smuggled out of neighboring Uganda, the thieves in one recent incident used sledgehammers to batter down security doors while neighbors

cowered in their houses. The rising level of violent crime is not limited to Kenya. Tanzania and Zambia have experienced similar incidents, often explained as the consequence of an economic decline and rising unemployment. Uganda, still trying to recover from eight years of chaos under Idi Amin, is probably Africa's most dangerous country.

After a series of attacks in Lusaka, French Embassy personnel in the Zambian capital sought the

Dutch Bargemen End 5-Day Canal Blockade

ROTTERDAM — Dutch bargemen have officially ended a five-day blockade of major inland waterways, their spokesman said.

He said the bargemen ended the protest Friday night to avoid possible clashes with police and trouble with skippers opposed to the blockade. The protest against the system of cargo distribution in the Netherlands had crippled commercial traffic to and from France, West Germany, Switzerland and

dawn-to-dusk curiew in Lusaka led to a reduction in crime.

Nairobi is a UN regional headquarters, so it has a large, well-todo foreign community in addition to many wealthy Asian businessmen. Kenya also has black Africa's most developed tourist industry, with almost 400,000 visitors yearly. The major hotels warn visitors not

Nairobi has almost doubled in population to about 800,000 in the past decade, bringing an influx of jobless and beggars. Although many black Kenyans have prospered in the 18 years since independence, the division between wealthy and poor is wider here than in many African countries.

Danes Killed in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (UPI) - Masai warriors armed with spears, knives and poison arrows attacked four Danish campers at the foot of a mountain near the Kenyan border in Tanzania, killing two of the tourists and seriously wounding a third, police

Although the mountain is considered holy by the tribe, robbery was apparently the motive for the



attack, police said Friday. The killers took cameras and other valuables, some of which have been recovered although no arrests have been made.

Police said three Masai tribesmen attacked the four campers at about midnight on Aug. 8 while they were sleeping in tents near Lake Natron, about 80 miles (128 kilometers) southwest of Nairobi.

Alfred Barr of Museum of Modern Art Dies

NEW YORK - Alfred Hamilton Barr Jr., 79, who shaped the Museum of Modern Art from its in Salisbury, Conn.

A paradoxical mixture of shy scholar and inspired showman who had been called the "soul" of the Museum of Modern Art, he was possibly the most innovative

OBITUARIES

and influential museum man of the 20th century.

As a deviser of exhibitions, Mr. Barr lured the public with spectacular and well-researched shows, ranging from the "high" art of Matisse and Picasso to displays of such mundane objects as typewrit-ers and gasoline pumps. With a sense of historical importance, he proved a sharp acquisitor. And with a lucid style not given to every scholar, he wrote a number of works on modern art, some of which became classics.

Under his guidance, the museum - whose radical, multidepartmental plan he conceived - developed into an extraordinary visual anthology of contemporary civilization and the most important center for 20th-century art in the world. Reaching far beyond the

photography, industrial and theater design and commercial art. the museum has exerted a powerbeginning in 1929, died Saturday, ful influence on public taste, art education and the practices of other museums.

> "Surely no one in the present century has so acutely changed our attitudes toward the art of our times, toward museums and their practices, toward art publications and, above all, toward the meaning of the word 'art,' " wrote the critic Katherine Kuh upon Mr. Barr's retirement from an active role in the museum in 1967. "One wonders when the American art world will be graced again with so erudite, thoughtful and creative a champi-

she wrote. Career of Controversy

His evangelistic zeal about all forms of art, which some saw as his religion (Mr. Barr was the son, grandson and nephew of Presbyterian ministers), often embroiled the tall, gaunt scholar in controversies - with critics, artists, the public and sometimes his own trustees. Over the years, the museum was charged with leaning too far toward the avant-garde or not far enough, with favoring abstract art over figurative and vice versa, with prefering the art of Europeans to that of Americans, with indulgence in faddism and trend-making.

Although Mr. Barr came to be-

However, the diplomats said, if

Banhans Connection

Subsequently, Mr. Barr taught at Harvard (where he later received a Ph.D.), Princeton and Wellesley. At Wellesley, in 1926, he inaugurated the first college course in the United States devoted exclusively to modern art. The course covered both visual and performing arts --- painting, sculpbloodbath in their second ture, film, photography, the the-ater and the design of man-made onslaught, have fallen back on makeshift camps in Zambia and objects, with an occasional look at Angola, Western diplomats say. music and literature - and The 3,000 dissidents have little stressed their interrelationships. equipment and little unity for a

ally be defined "with any degree of

finality, either in time or character.

and any attempt to do so implies a

blind faith, insufficient knowledge

or an academic lack of realism." he

spent much of his professional life

analyzing and describing it. in

such major works as "Cubism and

Abstract Art" (1936), "Picasso, Fifty Years of His Art" (1946) and

'Mausse: His Art and His Public"

(1951). In 1943, he produced

man's guide to contemporary art

Mr. Barr, born in Detroit on Jan. 28, 1902, inherited an interest

in art from his father. Alfred, A

precocious student, the young Barr entered Princeton University at 16,

where exposure to several art

courses led him to choose as a ca-

After earning a bachelor's de-gree in 1922 and a master's degree

the next year, he embarked on a

five-year plan, involving a differ-

ent job each year. In 1923-24 he

taught at Vassar College, where he

mounted a daring Kandinsky exhi-

bition and, for his habit of wearing

jackets that did not match his trou-

sers, became known as Mixed Suits."

reer the field of art history.

that is still being sold.

What is Modern Painting?" a lay-

On a trip to Europe in 1927, he third attempt to depose Mr. discovered the Bauhaus, the innovative German design school founded by Walter Gropius, which reinforced his ideas and became, in fact, a spiritual ancestor of the Museum of Modern Art.

a foreign power should support them, they could present a re-newed threat. The Zairian argument extends beyond the potential Meanwhile in New York, Abby perils presented by the Congo Na-Aldrich Rockefeller, Lizzie P. Bliss tional Liberation Front and depand Mary Sullivan were planning a icts Zaire as a stronghold of Westmuseum of modern art. A member ern interests gradually being encir-cled by hostile forces. of their committee, Paul J. Sachs, Harvard's Fogg Museum, who had taught Mr. Barr as a graduate Zaire, government officials student, recommended his former point out, produces 55 percent of the world's cobalt and is also a pupil for the post of director.

The Museum of Modern Art source of copper, zinc, manganese and industrial diamonds for the opened Nov. 9, 1929, with a show works by Van Gogh, Gauguin, Meanwhile, these officials say, Seurat and Cézanne. It was a smash success, drawing 50,000 viewers in its five-week run. At the strong Cuban presence in Marxist show's opening, Mr. Barr met Margaret Scolari-Fitzmaurice, who was teaching Italian at Vassar. They were married 20 months lat-

> In 1943, Mr. Barr was demoted from his post as director, a step partly provoked by his support for what the trustees considered frivolous art shows. Before long, his stock rose again, and within three years he was named director of musuem collections, a post that,

powerful one. He held it until his retirement.

Through his efforts, the museum assembled a Picasso collection, which includes "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon" (1907), the painting that signaled the birth of Cubism. Other important individual acquisitions were a series of late "Water Lily" paintings by Monet, Rous-seau's "The Sleeping Gypsy," the Rodin sculpture of Balzac that stands in the museum's garden, and Jackson Pollock's "Number ," a key painting in the Abstract Expressionist canon.
— GRACE GLUECK

Joseph Curran

BOCA RATON, Fla. (UPI) -Joseph Curran, 75, founder and first president of the National Maritime Union, died here Friday of cancer. He was credited with making U.S. merchant seamen the best-paid and best-fed seamen in the world and also with opening

the ranks of the union to blacks. Mr. Curran, who served as union president for 36 years until his retirement in 1973, began his stor-my career in 1936 when he orga-nized a job action aboard the SS California to show sympathy with seamen striking the SS Pennsylvania. A year later, he led a major strike against ship owners and or-ganized the National Maritime Union.

Bolivia Proposes Anti-Drug Drive For UN Agenda

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Bolivia, a prime source of the world's cocaine, has asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to place an "International Campaign Against the Drug Traffic" on the General Assembly agenda for the three-month session beginning Sept. 15.

A memorandum attached to a letter Friday to Mr. Waldheim from Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Sanz said Bolivia sought adoption of "scientific, technical and policing measures commensurate with the gravity of the problem" to deal with drug trafficking around the world.

The United States, the destination of much of Bolivia's cocaine. canceled its anti-narcotics program in Bolivia in August, 1980, and pulled out its five Drug Enforcement Administration agents. The State Department said the action was taken because leading Bolivian officials were involved in the cocaine trade.

The memorandum attached to Mr. Ortiz Sanz's letter said that Bolivia was trying to fight the cocaine trade but that its efforts were "of little account as against the damage which the immense sums of money brought into Bolivia by international traffickers are con-

Analysts Doubt Armed Forces' Ability to Defend Zaire

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

KOLWEZI, Zaire - The Belgians are here, training the 2,500 men of the 21st Brigade of Zaire's army. The French are doing something similar in Kinshasa, the capi-tal, with the 31st Brigade.

Off to the northeast, at Kisangani - which used to be called Stanleyville and which clings to a bend in the Congo River — a Chinese detachment is instructing the commandos of the 41st Brigade of President Mobutu Sese Seko's 60,000-man armed forces. So far, it has organized one of the brigade's three 780-man battalions.

The deployment of the foreign advisers, Western military analysts say, shows that, three years after rebels invaded this region from neighboring Angola and were dislodged by French legionnaires, Zaire still needs much outside assistance to hone its army.

The analysts, who requested they not be identified said there was doubt about how effective the military is. In some parts of the country, they said, the armed forces seem blunted, despite the er of a storehouse of strategic min-

On Zaire's western and eastern borders, an authoritative military source said, the fighting ability of the Zaire armed forces is "doubtful." The soldiers are said to be underpaid, if paid at all, underfed

tu's critics said that officers in some regions diverted soldiers' pay, or invented "phantom" battalions for the payroll.

Around Kinshasa, the source said, the presidential guard, drawn largely from Mr. Mobutu's home province of Equateur, is regarded as loyal and is relatively well paid. In addition, the 31st Parachute Brigade is trained, equipped and commanded by a contingent of about 80 French advisers. The source said this brigade is viewed as sound. In the event of trouble it could be used to drop behind enemy lines, if planes were available, or defend the presidency.

Jailed Iranians in U.S. Restart Hunger Strike

The Associated Press OTISVILLE, N.Y. - Fifty-nine Iranian men, in federal prison for refusing to produce passports or other identification, have resumed a hunger strike, prison officials

On Thursday the Iranians ended army's theoretical role as a defend- a 16-day fast after authorities agreed to release those with legal student or resident status and to free the rest on \$500 bond pending deportation hearings. The agreement, however, was held up by a dispute over the status of one of the men, and the Iranians refused meals again Saturday.

southern copper-mining town is located, the Belgians instruct, but do not command or supply, the 21st Brigade, which is trained but poorly equipped. When Mr. Mobutu, a former general, supervised a recent maneuver here, the army needed to borrow trucks from the state mining company to be able to move.

an authoritative source said. When a traveler arrived at Kolwezi Airport recently, a lowkey guard detachment was on duty at the small cluster of hangars. Some of the soldiers cooked at an open fire, one played an electric guitar without a cord, and another had abandoned his boots for a pair of plastic sandals. Two harderlooking soldiers guarded a road

In a military cantonment in central Kolwezi, the gun barrels of a half-dozen Chinese-supplied tanks pointed skyward and southward. "That's the army defending the West's copper and cobalt," a Western diplomat said.

Rebels' Situation

The likelihood of this army's being called upon to do battle at present is regarded by Western experts and Zairian leaders as remote, although few analysts

dismiss the possibility entirely. The Marxist-inspired rebels of the Congo National Liberation Front, who invaded Shaba provAngola to the east, the Soviet-inclined government of Congo lies to the northwest, there is uncertainty in the Central African Republic to the north, and there is trouble in

Uganda to the northeast.

there is a frontier dispute with

Zambia to the south, there is a

Mobutu.

"This produces a sense of vulerability," a Zairian official said. In addition, diplomats say, Mr. Mobutu feels less sure than before of France's commitment to maintaining him in power since Fran-

ince in 1977 and 1978, causing a cois Mitterrand became president. tinuing to cause the country." though more suited to his scholarly The 26,000-ton Cerveza jack being launched in 935 feet of water

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Nicaragua, Lost and Found

Not too long ago, the Reagan administra-tion seemed ready to declare Nicaragua lost conservatives in Nicaragua with their luketo the Soviet camp. Nicaraguan military aid to El Salvador's guerrillas was denounced. U.S. economic aid was suspended, and the Carter policy of close cooperation with non-

Sandinista revolutionaries was cast aside.

Now it appears Nicaragua has again been found. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, who is in charge of hemisphere policy, has visited Managua and reopened communication with government officials and non-Sandinistas. He offered to improve relations in exchange for restraint in Nicaragua's foreign policies.

The implication is that the Reagan administration understands that Nicaragua is not yet another Cuba, and that constructive U.S. involvement can reduce the odds of its be-

Washington's suspicions of the two-yearold Sandinista government are obviously reciprocated. The Sandinistas feel themselves rebels in the Castro tradition. They identify with the guerrillas battling a U.S.-supported

warm tolerance of the private sector and with repression of "counterrevolution."

But the Sandinistas also seem eager to learn from Cuba's mistakes, particularly its costly economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union. They may therefore be prepared to avoid entanglement in El Salvador and to limit their anti-U.S. rhetoric and the stockpiling of Soviet arms.

Such an accommodation on foreign policy questions could still have a good effect on Nicaragua's domestic evolution. A conservative, private-sector opposition has been struggling to prevent a one-party state. Lacking the power, arms and popularity of the Sandinistas, the opposition's greatest potential asset is a role as intermediary with Washington. If the United States were to decide to slam the door on Nicaragua, it would probably doom this opposition. The time for slamming doors has not yet come. Nicaragua is still not "lost."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cold War in a Family

What's to be done with Walter Polovchak? In January, 1980, Walter's father, a Ukrainian bus driver, emigrated to the United States with his wife and three children. He soon grew disillusioned: He couldn't find a job he liked; he didn't get along in Chicago's Ukrainian-American community. So a year ago he announced plans to return to the

His two older children, Natalie, then 17, and Walter, 12, objected and left home to live with their 24-year-old cousin in another part of town. The parents decided Natalie was old enough to make up her own mind, but they wanted Walter back.

At first the U.S. government helped prevent his return. The immigration service granted asylum to Walter, now represented by a prominent Ukrainian-American lawyer. The Polovchaks, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, challenged the ruling. And the state of Illinois, heeding urgings to keep Walter in America, persuaded a juvenile court to declare him a runaway, make him a ward of the state and place him in a foster home. The parents are appealing.

Walter's lawyers hint darkly that the parents are part of a KGB plot. And Soviet officials are milking the case for propaganda. A Tass dispatch had Walter's father saying that American authorities promised return of the

children along with "a lot of money and a house" if he would stay in the United States. When Walter was allowed to visit after they lost custody, according to Tass, his mother found him escorted by "two extremely gloomy characters." It added that "they surely poison him with narcotics."

Now really. Does the KGB recruit bus drivers for international operations, and the CIA little children? This looks more like a family affair gone political. Besides complaining about difficulties in Chicago, Walter's father complained bitterly about his nephew's efforts to lure the children from their parents, introducing them to American teen-age life and the Baptist church. This was particularly dismaying to the older Polovchaks, devout Catholics. ("Ukrainian Catholics." says a lawyer for the parents, "look upon American Baptists about the way we look upon the Moonies.") And 13-yearold Walter is at an age that richly enjoys the role of pain in the neck.

American officials are to be commended for backing away from involvement in the case. Whether Walter belongs with his parents is for the courts to decide. But this is no place for Cold War politics. Even if Soviet officials continue to exploit one family's unhappiness for propaganda, Americans should know better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reversing Social Policy

the United States of any hope they may have had that the administration would agree to a swap of responsibilities — the states taking over the full cost of education, transportation and the like, in return for federal assumption of welfare and medical assistance programs. The administration's agenda calls for giving the states more responsibility for everything, including welfare and Medicaid - probably in the form of a block grant with a lid on federal contributions.

The simple arithmetic of budgets, taxes and deficits makes it obvious that the administration will be seeking over the next couple of years to unload the great bulk of present federal responsibilities, other than defense and Social Security.

The enacted tax cuts represent a revenue loss estimated at \$280 billion over three years. The budget cuts come to only \$130 billion, less than half the tax loss over the same period. If the economy doesn't do as well as the administration hopes, the gap will be still larger. President Reagan acknowledged in signing the tax and budget bills that the administration will have to seek much larger additional budget cuts than it forecast. More than \$100 billion in budget cuts on an annual basis may be needed to bring the budget into balance by 1984 - three times as much as the \$35 billion already enacted.

Where will most of that money come from? Almost surely from the remaining \$85

The White House has relieved governors in billion that Washington now transfers to states and localities for education, housing, highways, welfare, revenue sharing and so on. With defense expenditures already scheduled for large increases, interest costs on the federal debt soaring, and basic Social Security and veterans' benefits more or less inviolate, there is no place else to look.

For the same reasons there is little hope that the government will be able to transfer any of its remaining tax authority to the states even beyond 1984. Under the tax bill just signed into law, federal revenues will go into an even steeper nose dive then because many special tax breaks in the legislation don't come into full effect until after 1984.

This amounts to an enormous reversal in American social policy. In the last few decades the United States has moved steadily toward reducing some of the wide disparities in income, nutrition, educational opportunities and general living standards among citizens in different regions and localities. Most people have found that progress to be healthy, if far from complete. In the process, no doubt, states and localities have lost much control over their local destinies, and some correction of this seems to be in order. However, it is far from clear that the people are ready or eager for a return to the days when the basic needs of citizens depended critically on the wealth and generosity of the states and localities in which they resided.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Reagan and the Neutron Bomb

President Reagan has been running true to form. His latest international initiatives, and the Pentagon's massive new nuclear arms program, have again demonstrated his dedication to rearming America to match the Russians in all military fields, and his attachment to the time-worn policy of "negotiation from strength."

The neutron bomb has become a symbol not of military power but of political insecurity. It is a symbol and a symptom of the East-West crisis of confidence, for which the

Russian military buildup in Europe and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are largely to blame, but which more nuclear weapons in the West will not cure.

Hitherto President Reagan, to the illconcealed anxiety of his European allies, has been more leisurely in his pursuit of negotiation than in his pursuit of strength. What now counts is the picture of each other's intentions and behavior which exists inside the heads of Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev and their advisers. The sooner the two leaders meet the better.

- From The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago August 17, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It is quite possible that no political motive underlies the meeting of King Edward VII of England with his nephew the Kaiser Wilhelm II in Cronberg; but that meeting is pregnant with political consequences, and the entire civilized world heaved a sigh of relief when it became an accomplished fact. A friendly understanding between England and Germany became a virtual desideratum after the conclusion of the Franco-English entente. Without such a corollary the entente cordiale was a standing menace to the peace of Europe, the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine being a permanent obstacle to any but formal relations between France and Germany."

Fifty Years Ago August 17, 1931

LONDON - Assured on every side that Great Britain is not faced with any real crisis, but likewise adjured from every side to make sacrifices to meet the crisis, the British public awaits the political decisions of the coming week with a certain natural curiosity not unmixed with uneasiness. When Premier MacDonald left Scotland for London tonight, he repeated his warning to the public not to believe panic rumors and repudiated a suggestion published this morning that he was to issue a manifesto to the nation asking for a temporary all-round cut in wages and salaries. Flaming headlines, reminiscent of war days, are whooping up the now famous slogan of "equal sacrifice."

The Environmental Future **Hinges on Local Politics**

By H. Jeffrey Leonard

The writer is an associate of the Conservation Foundation and an affiliate of Princeton University's Research Program in Development Studies.

PRINCETON, N.J. — Several recent reports have warned that stresses on the earth's resources and environment are severe and increasing, particularly in the underdeveloped countries. Most prominent is "The Global 2000 Report," issued last year by the Carter administration, which warns that unless something is done to reduce worldwide pressures on cropland, pastures, forests and mineral and water resources, the world will become even "more crowded, more polluted, less ecologically stable and more vulnerable to disruption

Much criticism has been heaped on this report for basing dire predictions on in-complete and outdated figures and on the assumption that current trends will con-tinue indefinitely. Critics have introduced alternate statistics purporting to show a dispassionate picture of population, deforestation, desertification, species extinction, resource depletion and pollution. In many respects, however, the report

and its critics, suffer from the same Severe environmental and resource management

problems are symptoms of

much deeper political and

economic maladies. shortcomings: They deal with resource and environmental problems in the aggre-gate, as if they can be judged on a global basis and will be overcome by international action. Such an approach significantly plays down the fact that global environ-

mental problems are permitted by groups

and individuals pursuing diverse goals under a wide variety of political and economic circumstances in separate, sover-

eign nations. The controversy over aggregate statis-tics takes the focus off the most important point. In many developing nations, severe environmental and resource management problems are symptoms of much deeper political and economic maladies and are significant barriers to future economic

While the link between world poverty and environmental degradation is certain-ly important, such a viewpoint under-states the complex causes of environmental problems in many developing countries. Deforestation in Haiti, desertification in the Sahel and urban squalor in Calcutta are much more than the result of poverty-stricken people trying to eke out

a living.

Invariably, deeply rooted political and administrative structures and economic incentives induce the poor and not-sopoor to cut trees, abuse the earth's soil or cram into unhealthy living quarters. Cor-

To its credit, "The Global 2000 Report" differs fundamentally from the Club of Rome's "Limits to Growth," seeing mismanagement of the earth's resources rather than over-consumption in any absolute sense. Therefore it stresses the importance of an international attack on poverty to interrupt "the cycle of poverty, population growth and environmental degradation" that is forcing people to put unsustainable pressure on the environment in their struggles for day-today survival



'Ah, Fresh Air ... Pity There's Not Enough for Everyone.

rupt officials, overly centralized bureaucracies, bizarre or grossly inequitable land

cracies, bizarre or grossly inequitable land tenure patterns, or pressures for short-term successes and projects that generate foreign exchange make environmental abuse rational and often lucrative.

The global focus also tends to inflate the extent to which environmental quality is likely to become a primary goal in the Third World. The improvement of the environment or the slowing of resource degradation may provoke intense opposition from various groups, rich and poor, who see their material interests, social status or time-honored practices threatened. This is especially true because environmental is-sues often go to the heart of questions about the distribution of wealth, territory, power and status in society.

In a world where a multitude of diverse factors such as ethnic origins, class, ideology, family ties or geographical location are crucial in deciding such questions, it may be fruitless to speak of global envi-ronmental problems and international so-lutions. The global perspective also overemphasizes the degree to which developed nations, especially the United States, and international development assistance

agencies contribute to and could help at leviate environmental and resource degra-dation in the less-developed countries. The situation in most developing construction in most developing construction would not be much improved if an overseas U.S. government and corporate activities were put on an impeccatio for-ing tomorrow. Nor would it be much worsened if all the experts and commitants sponsored by development apparation and private organizations were brough home. Money and expertise from the sources, while beneficial, cannot save

because of much larger and more completed economic systems. Worsening resource management and abuse of the environment are, more than anything else, glaring reminders that here anything else, glaring reminders that here ple in the majority of less-developed ones tries still live in tenuous political systems that deprive them of control over their own destinies, cannot deliver basic see

come the basic fact that environmental abuse is rampant in the developing world

vices and are incapable of setting out a framework that encourages sustainable and reasonably equitable development.

C1981. The New York Lines.

A Letter From Guatemala:

The following excerpts are from a letter written between Jan. 5 and Jan. 7, 1981, by the Rev. Stanley Rother, a 46-year-old Roman Catholic priest who was shot to death on July 28 in the rectory of his mission in Santiago Atitlan, Guatemala. According to the Rev. David Monaghan, a spokesman for the Oklahoma City diocese, which sponsors the mission, Father Rother "learned in mid-January that he was targeted for death and left Guatemala for about three months." He returned on April 11. This letter, written to a friend of Father Rother in Oklahoma City, was made available to The New York Times by William L. Wipfler, the director of the human rights office of the National Council of the Churches of Christ.

THINGS have been pretty quiet the past couple of weeks until just last Saturday night. Probably the most sought-after catechist has been staying here in the rectory off and on, and almost constantly of late. He had been eating and sleeping here, and usually visiting his wife and two kids in late afternoon. He had a key to the house, and as he was approaching Saturday night about 7:45, he was intercepted by a group of four kidneyers.

Three apparently tried to grab him at the far side of the church. He got to within 15 feet of the door and was holding on to the banister and yelling for help. The other priest heard the ruckus outside and stepped out to see them trying to take him. He considered trying to help, but was scared by their height. He called me from the living room where I was listening to music but also heard the noise, and by the time I realized what was happening, grabbed a jacket and got outside, they had taken him down the front steps of the church and were putting him in a waiting car. In the process they had broken the banister where the rectory porch joins the church, and I just stood there wanting to jump down to help, but knowing that I would be killed or taken along also. The car sped off with him yelling for help

Then I realized that I had just witnessed a kidnapping of someone that we had gotten to know and love and were unable to do anything about it. They had his mouth covered, but I can still hear his muffled screams for help. As I got back in the rectory I got a cramp in my back from the anger I felt that this friend was being taken off to be tortured for a day or two and then brutally murdered for wanting a better life and more justice for his pueblo. He had told me before, "I have never stolen, have never hurt anyone, have never eaten someone else's food. Why then do they want to hurt me and kill me?"

He was 30 years old, left a wife and two boys, ages 3 and 1. May he rest in peace! About 20 minutes after the kidnapping, I went to the telephone office and asked the police in San Lucas to investigate a car coming their way. I told them it was a kidnapping and that they were armed. They said that they would see about it, but they probably hid instead. We heard vesterday that four or possibly five were kidnapped there

that same night. Coming back from the call. I was informed that a fragmentation gre-nade was found in front of the church. It was probably dropped during the scuffling.
That makes 11 members of this community that have been kidnapped and buried

here: there are possibly three buried in a common grave in Chimaltenango. They were picked up in Antigua and the following week I went to all the hospitals and morgues in the area and got a list of their characteristics and clothing.

For these 11 that are gone, there are eight widows and 32 children among the group. These people are going to need emergency help. Others have had to flee also to save their lives, and to find work in exid is also to save their lives. most impossible. They will also need help. Some of these have had salaries in the radio. artisan co-ops, health promoter, etc., and haven't been engaged in subsistence farming. They will need time to find other means of income, and for the widows with children this will be extremely difficult. Letters asking for help are on their way right now to London, two different places, and they will very likely send some money. Helping these people could very easily be considered as

subversive by the local government. Be careful about sending letters here mentioning relief, etc. We never know when the mail may be intercepted and read. This letter is being hand-carried to the United States and I can say things that I ordinarily

wouldn't using the local mails. I am not ready to call it quits yet. What happened last Saturday was indeed scary and happened at our doorstep, but we don't know if his presence here with us will affect us directly. We have not received any direct or anonymous threats, nor are there rumors that we are considered imminent targets. Other towns in the diocese are being hit harder than us. In the past couple months, three priests of the diocese have had to leave because of direct threats, and two others got

scared and left. All but one were foreigners. This is noon on the 6th and I just got word that the army has vacated the camp

they had outside town. Close to midnight last night before I got to sleep I heard size al army trucks go through town, but done know what direction. We can now desire those trucks from way off, a distinct able of the engines. If it is true that they make out then the informers will now be seen. out, then the informers will now be said and looking for a place to hide. It could that some guerrillas will come in for a take care of the leaders of the informer. This is an interesting change of cross-stances. The Benedictine priests in Said. had exiles from the left and the right with same time. But I don't know if I could die help to one of these informers. I know main a few of them and some have been apparent

It could be that the army group here as recalled to help out in El Salvador because the war there is now picking up in interest. This whole Central American area is large. process of change and if the government don't want to do it peacefully, then it will done by war. It is sad but it has to happen! haven't been able to confirm the report that the army did move out.

Just say a prayer on occasion that we're be safe and still able to be of service to take people of God.

P.S. Guerrillas attacked the army como. In retaliation, the army picked up 17 towapeople who were not involved in anything Their hodies were found in different partie the country. They, these bodies, were budy tortured, e.g., skin peeled off their face, ac-

Also two schoolteachers going ho their motorcycle stopped because the army was blocking the road. They were this to get back on their motorcycle and go back where they had come from. They did so and were shot in the back.

- STANLEY ROTHER.

Those Air Traffic Controllers and the White-Collar Malaise

By Henry Fairlie

WASHINGTON — One of the workers are private citizens, a difficulties about the strike question that is difficult to answer of the air traffic controllers is that discussion of it is too easily reduced to stories of how someone narrowly missed death or permanent injury in the fog over this or that airport. Or, even worse,

missed his dentist's appointment. Possible threats to travelers' safety and convenience are important. But the real public issue is the nature of such a labor dispute.

The inconvenience to the relatively small proportion of the population who fly is not a crucial matter. Anyone can avoid the danger to life or limb simply by choosing not to fly. But a strike of wellpaid, middle-class, highly skilled workers, employed by the govern-ment, raises some knotty ques-tions. So does the response of the government in a free country to

such a strike.

The administration has not yet found evidence of Communist, Trotskyite or anarchist influence in the logs of the air traffic controllers. It is true that, when one read that it had considered using AWACS aircraft in the strike, one wondered why it had not sent

when asked about the police. And what about nurses or firemen or air traffic controllers.

The increase in the number of government employees is mainly an increase of white-collar workers. Government today is by and large a service industry. Much goverument work demands technical or professional skills. Technology means that nurses are more than thermometer-readers, and policemen have to be more than the friendly cop on the beat.

There is also a whole range of scientists or high-tech technicians in all kinds of government employment, or in some part-time relationship with government. As our societies become more complex, it is less and less the manual workers who can throw a wrench in the works, but professional workers or technicians. It is people in long white coats and not blue overalls who are in a position to be today's Luddites. When the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was at its height in Britain, the most severe tension was that between government and its scientific workers.

No one seems to have noticed that the computerized technology in white-collar jobs is more and more creating all the more disagreeable features of the assembly line.

combers in against the strikers in the first place and had done with it. But it has played roughly enough with the workers to cause some disquiet.

The percentage of the total work

The percentage of the total work force now employed by the federal, state and local governments in the United States is very high, and it is not going to be significantly reduced by the present efforts to cut back the role of government.

This is true also of other countries that are technically advanced.

tries that are technically advanced and therefore highly organized. If government employees are not per-mitted to strike, then the freedom of large numbers of people in our democracies is seriously limited, and it is not fanciful to wonder when other freedoms will be restricted. Freedom of speech and the right to engage in political activities can be as logically denied to government workers as the right to strike.

The action of the administration against the air controllers shows how careful conservatives must be in claiming that they are opposed to government interference in the lives of private citizens. Or one may legitimately ask if government

Discontent among white-collar workers is growing noticeably. It is the people who did not use to strike who are engaged in the most disruptive labor disputes: teachers,

distriptive labor disputes: teachers, nurses, doctors, police officers and even baseball players.

Whether in private or government employment, these are the ones whose backs are now up. That some are highly paid surely points to the fact that their grievances are strong.

grievances are strong.
Offices or schools or hospitals may not be as unpleasant as mills and factories. The employers may even provide soft lighting and indoor plants. Huge eucalyptuses stand in the corners of offices that are now described as suites. Wisps of ivy trail over the desks of secre-taries. Casual dress is permitted, and there is group insurance.

Yet it is against their work conditions that the white-collar workers are most likely to be striking. No one seems to have noticed that the computerized technology in white-collar jobs is more and more creating all the more disagreeable features of the assembly line. The yards and yards of printouts in white-collar work are as enslaving



tory worker in Chaplin's "Modern

Anyone who has been mystified by the difficulty accountants seem to have getting a check out of a computer can wonder how frus-trated they must feel as they try to feed the simple request for a remit-tance into so spiteful a machine in the first place. "Where is my check?" goes the wild cry of the free-lancer into the void. "It is in the process," goes the computer-

ized response.

If the process is tying up the check, no wonder it is holding up the mail, and no wonder it is mixing up the workers. There is the process, and they go out of their minds. Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your brains.

as the assembly line was to the fac- traffic controllers have not received much sympathy for their complaints about the pressure of their work. Too much stress has been placed on the particular strains of their jobs. The simple fact is that in a more acute form they have to endure a pressure that is felt much more generally.

But then a further anxiety is added to the life of the white-collar worker. If the computer seems to be so independent — if the check makes its invisible way through the process, untouched by human hand until it is grabbed by the payee — then is the worker not re-placeable? If the supervisors can run the show, who cannot do the job? It is worrying if bosses begin

to think that they can do a job.

So when one reads that whitecollar workers are disturbed about Process is exactly the equivalent today of the assembly line. The air ning to organize in unions as never

before, then one must consider that insecurity is a likely cause.
Status may seem a rather life.
Stown and artificial thing to be worried about, but concern with status is a symptom of insecurity There is also the need for respect White-collar workers, simply because they are not on starve tion wages, will be prickly about

The secretary of transportation admits as "probably a legitimal charge" that the Federal Aviation charge" that the Federal Aviation Agency is "a bad boss to work for." When government is so preponderantly an employer of white collar workers, it ought to work about its own character as a boss in general, for it has to look only to private enterprise to see that the white-collar revolt is in the making in society at large. That, too, is in process.

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Reagan Policies Suit Hard-Liner Fired by Carter

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Few events better illustrate the shift in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union than the career of Larry

Two years ago Mr. Brady was hounded out of his sensitive Carter administration job in the Commerce Department
— he was acting director and
deputy director of the Office of Export Administration. He was branded a rightist crazy and forced into relative obscurity after telling Congress that his bosses underestimated the dangers of the Soviet threat and their policies unwittingly provided the Russians with strategically potent high technology. Detente was in, so Mr. Brady was out.

Now, after an unsuccessful bid for the Republican nomina-tion for the U.S. Senate from New Hampshire and acting as a consultant for high technology companies, Mr. Brady is back - with an even higher Commerce Department position than before. He is helping President Reagan decide Soviet trade policy; and he has picked up where he left off in his criticism of the Carter administra-

tion's Soviet policy.

"The Carter people" never formulated a policy, said Mr. Brady, assistant secretary for trade administration. "Carter had a policy-level review. It never culminated in any deci-sions. There was a lot of ad-hocism, using foreign policy" such as Mr. Carter's decisions to halt trade in certain goods because of Soviet persecution of dissi-dents, its invasion of Afghanistan or human rights violations, Mr. Brady said.

"Carter had no policy. That's what bothered the allies, that's what bothered the Europeans," Mr. Brady continued.

But the strident anti-Sovietism that made Mr. Brady an outcast in one administration has made him an insider in the Reagan government. He and the president see eye-to-eye, "I wouldn't be here if that wasn't

Since taking office, Mr. Brady's staff at Commerce has wasted no time in devising tough new guidelines for ex-ports to the Russians and other Communist nations. Since coming to office, Mr. Reagan and his staff have rejected the notion of detente espoused by the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations for tough talk



Lawrence Brady: Requiem for a Heavyweight

One exception has been the lifting of the Soviet grain embargo, which Mr. Brady said not contravene Mr. Reagan's hard line, but was unfairly hurting farmers and had

outlived its usefulness.

Also, Mr. Reagan this month authorized the sale to the Russians of 100 pipe-laying ma-chines made by Caterpillar Tractor. Former President Jimmy Carter had imposed stringent export controls on U.S. goods that might have strategic applications. The machines, however, will not be used on the controversial natural gas pipeline project linking the Soviet Union to West Germany and France, which the Reagan administration has opposed, Mr. Brady said.

Mr. Brady defended the Catexpillar decision, saying the So-viet Union would be able to buy the pipe layers from other countries, and they would not be used on the pipeline. But when asked how the U.S. gov-ernment can prevent the Russians from using the machines on the pipeline, Mr. Brady conceded that it cannot.

"The Soviets couldn't make an engine block that wouldn't crack."

Kissinger-approach to detente assuming Soviet behavior can be controlled by trading with them — has not worked. He said Mr. Reagan also never would have allowed export of technology that permits Soviet detection of U.S. submarines or sale of know-how to help the Russians build the heavy vehicles, which were subsequently used in the invasion of Afghanistan. "The trucks were made with Western and U.S. know-how," Mr. Brady

Mr. Brady said the Henry

Many Seek to Anchor **World Currency Float**

By Steven Rattner New York Times Service

LONDON - Once again, the system by which the world prices

its money is under fire. For a decade now, the international financial order has evolved a system that largely leaves the price yen, marks, francs, pounds, guilders, lire, pesos and cruzeiros to the ebb and flow of supply and

 Fluctuation in currency rates also affects multinational corporations, Story, Page 9.

demand. In many quarters, this system is applauded, but increasingly there are calls for reconsideration and for a return to what in any other market would be known as price controls.

In the market for national currencies, those controls were known as fixed exchange rates, which set and sustained the ratios at which one currency was exchanged for another. For a quarter century, fixed rates were the norm of the postwar world. Then, on an August evening 10 years ago, Richard Nixon snapped the link between gold and the dollar's value, shatter-ing the rock on which fixed rates rested and, in effect, forcing a reliance on the free market to set the price of currencies.

Now, an increasing number of experts are calling for a re-examination of that system. A great many espouse a return, to some degree or another, to the old system of controls.

"The real question," according to Lord Roll, former chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain, "is the right combination of domestic monetary policy, exchange rate policy and inflation policy to get the benefits of flexible exchange rates without the tremendous volatility." Lord Roll, now chairman of S. G. Warburg, merchant bankers, favors a fixed-rate system with a built-in provision for occasional

Spectrum of Proposals

Perhaps most notable about the developing debate is the extreme spectrum of proposals about what to do. At one end there is the Reagan administration, which has declared its belief in still greater reliance on the free market to set currency rates. At the other extreme are serious suggestions for an even more rigorous gold stan-dard than existed before Nixon ended the convertibility of dollars into gold. In the middle, and per-

haps most numerous, is a cluster ing of experts who say they miss the greater certainty and the greater economic discipline that fixed exchange rates purportedly provid-

As Exhibit A, critics in Europe point to the Reagan administration's use of monetarism to fight inflation. It has kept the United States' interest rates high, thus sucking funds from all over the world into dollars. The dollar's resulting strength has played havoc with their economies, Europeans

charge.
At the same time, however. other critics complain that the present system promises but in fact does not deliver such freedom. They complain that currency repercussions are as burdensome as ever, binding governments and restricting what they can do in the way of domestic policy. They say the world financial order has paid price in the loss of certainty but has been denied the liberation that supposedly flowed from allowing rates to float on the tides of the

The debate is hardly academic. In recent months, for example, Europeans have watched their gasoline and fuel bills soar, no matter that the oil market is considered glutted. Oil in world trade is priced in dollars, and the dollar's surge has meant that the West Germans, the French, the Japanese, all must pay more at the pump. The same has even been true in energy-suffi-

cient Britain: Its own oil output is priced in dollars.

Fixed exchange rates were said to impose a discipline because the consequence of stimulating an economy was an increase in demand and, with it, demand for imports. In the United States' case, for instance, the influx of products from abroad, as well as heavy U.S. investment overseas, left more dollars in foreign hands and thus created a balance of payments deficit to be redressed.

Demand for Gold

If foreigners held more dollars than they wished to, then ultimateby they could appear at the Treasury demanding gold. In practice, an elaborate system of swaps among central banks usually enabled the United States to settle its deficits by taking in dollars and handing back foreign currencies, but that worked only up to a point.

The only way to sustain a weak currency's exchange rate was for its central bank to stand ready to buy it at that price. There was always the danger that that bank was simply digging itself in deeper, emptying its pockets of strong cur-rencies or gold to buy its own flagging currency from all comers.

Fixed rates were considered a vital beacon for world trade, Although legions of foreign exchange experts now help multinational business hedge against the con-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Saudis Appear to Hold Upper Hand in OPEC Price Talks

From Agency Dispatches
GENEVA — The North Africans, whose oil prices are the highest in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and Sandi Arabia, with the lowest, meet this week in what could be a dramatic turning point if the 13-nation cartel agrees to reduce prices for the first time in its history, analysts say.

The North Africans, who pressed for the OPEC meeting that opens Wednesday in Geneva, have slashed their combined output by at least a million barrels a day to keep the cartel's highest-priced oil at \$40 a barrel in the glutted world market.

Saudi Arabia, which claims it engineered the global surplus by pumping a record 10.3 million barrels a day to force OPEC to reunify its erratic pricing, has said its production will be cut if the cartel lowers prices.

Arab oil sources in Beirut said Sunday

that oil ministers from Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia would meet Monday in Geneva to draft a compromise agreement on pricing.

on OPEC members to unify their base prices at \$34 a barrel. Oil Minister Mana Said Oteiba said that exporters asking high prices should cut their rates and those charging low prices should raise theirs to reach a compromise. The official Emirates News Agency said Mr. Otelba was supporting the

Also, an Abu Dhabi oil official said Saturday that his country supports Saudi Arabia in the bid to lower prices.

Some Arab observers and oil analysts expect OPEC to end its 2½-year pricing dis-pute in Geneva by agreeing to reduce its ba-sic crude oil from \$36 to \$34 a barrel in exchange for a drop in Saudi output.

Increase Offset

Under this compromise measure, the North Africans — Nigeria, Libya and Algeria — presumably would cut the cartel's bestquality crude by \$3 to \$37 and Saudi Arabia would raise its prices by \$2 to \$34 a barrel.

ise agreement on pricing.

The United Arab Emirates Sunday called increase on U.S. consumers would be largely

offset by the North African price reductions, analysts said.

"If the \$34- to \$37-a-barrel price spread is adopted, it will be the first time that OPEC has ever acted together on an official reduc-tion in prices," said Jim Tanner, vice presideat of Petroleum Information in Houston.

Mr. Tanner also said a concrete OPEC agreement on reunifying prices could entail the setting of official production quotas, which has eluded the cartel since its founding in 1960.

Saudi Arabia now accounts for almost half of OPEC's current production, which has plummeted to 24 million barrels a day from 31 million barrels a day two years ago in face of weak world demand.

"Saudi Arabia has regained its overall influence in OPEC and will be calling the shots at the Geneva meeting," said David Mizzahi, editor of the MidEast Report in

"OPEC's 12 other members together can-not muster enough strength against Saudi

Arabia's present producing power and will have to ally themselves with the Sandis on a moderate pricing policy sooner or later," he

"But the North African producers, who have cut their production in some cases by almost half, cannot afford to lower their crude oil prices because of internal revenue needs for investment and development," Mr. Mizrahi said.

There is already some bitterness within OPEC because every member except Venezuela has some resentment against Saudi Arabia." he said.

"Essentially, it is a contest between those who can afford to accept less for their oilnow and those who need cash right away," a Middle East oil executive said.

Oil analysts said OPEC officials have shuttled from country to country for be-hind-the-scenes negotiations aimed at breaking the deadlock between Sandi Arabia and the North African hardliners.

Chase Chairman Favors Slow Fix to U.S. Inflation

WASHINGTON - The chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the United States' largest financial institutions, said in an interview published Sunday that the tax and budget bills signed by President Reagan correctly do not represent a quick solution for high interest rates.

"We shouldn't be quick about it," Willard C. Butcher said. "We dug ourselves the hole of inflation over 10, 15, 20 years, and it isn't going to get solved overnight

Mr. Butcher said in a U.S. News & World Report interview that the slow reduction of near-record interest rates is the proper battle plan: "Given the virulence of inflation and given the fact that the new laws are not even fully in effect yet, there's some reluctance among people in the financial community to shift gears very quickly," he said. "Frankly, I think they're right."

Mr. Butcher said the current right money policies of the Federal Reserve were also correct for the current economic times.

"A purely monetarist approach to the control of inflation will not work when you have unlimited government spending, unlimited regulation that increases costs for business and indexing of many costs of production, such as cost-of-living adjustments in labor contracts." he said.

'The combination of tax cuts and spending cuts that the president put through will bring other initiatives to bear.

Fixed-Rate Notes Selling Well in Euromarket

By William Ellington

AP-Dow Jone LONDON - The international bond market absorbed \$640 million worth of fixed-rate dollar debt this week without much difficulty. Nonetheless, investors were said to be wary of committing a lot of

money to the market. "I don't think the bond market will go anywhere until we get a positive yield curve," one senior trader said, referring to the normal pattern of rising interest rates with longer maturities.

Except for brief periods, the yield curve has been sloping downard since 1978. This configuration has encouraged investors to keep their funds short-term and discouraged bond dealers from adding to inventories because they have to finance themselves shortterm at a loss.

It has also meant that borrowers have had to pay progressively higher interest costs to entice lenders into the market. The latest cofferings provided record yields when the maturity and quality of he issuer are taken into account The World Bank floated a \$210million, 4.6-year issue at par bear-ng 16 percent and an \$80-million, 6.7-year issue, also at par bearing 16 percent. Deutsche Bank and omon Brothers International

bandled the arrangements. The World Bank said that it intends to relend the funds to developing countries in Dentsche marks and Swiss francs. These currencies have much lower interest rates

marks and Swiss francs, it covered its obligation to pay interest and principal in dollars by purchasing the funds for future delivery in the long-term forward foreign exchange market.

Long-Term Hedging

Bankers said that they were now able to arrange forward foreign exchange transactions for as much as 10 years ahead. This has added an extra dimension to the international bond market because it is possible to raise long-term funds in one currency and actually have full use of another currency for life of the issue, sometimes at quite favorable

Meanwhile, Ontario Hydro floated a \$150-million, 10-year issue at par bearing 16 percent through a syndicate led by Deutsche Bank. In the aftermarket, the issue traded at around 98,25 to yield 16,36 percent.

Earlier in the week, Shell Canada floated a \$100-million, 10-year issue through Morgan Stanley international and its associates. After being priced at 99.75 bearing 15.75 percent, the issue traded Friday at 99.25 to yield 15.9 percent. Continental Illinois raised another \$100 million with a three-year note issue with debt-purchase warrants. The notes were priced at 99.75 bearing 14.75 percent to yield 14.86 percent. This was considerably below market yields. To compensate investors for a loss of interest, the U.S. bank provided each \$1,000 note with two detach-

The warrants, which expire in one year, allow the holder to buy seven-year, zero-coupon notes at a yield of 14.50 percent. In aftermarket trading, the

three-year issue with warrants was quoted at 98.75 offered to yield 15.30 percent. Stripped of the war-rants, the issue was quoted at 95.63 offered to yield an eye-catching 16.72 percent. The warrants them-

principal amount of another issue.

Schlitz Approves Merger Proposal With Heileman

The Associated Press MILWAUKEE — Directors of Jos. Schlitz Brewing have unanimously approved an aquisition proposal from G. Heileman Brewing for an exchange of cash and Heileman stock valued at \$494

Schlitz's directors also rejected a similar proposal by hometown rival Pabst Brewing valued at \$588

Heileman is the nation's sixthlargest brewery. The merger with No. 4 Schlitz, approved Friday night, would move Helleman firmly into third place, ahead of cur-rent No. 3 Pabst, with about 16 percent of the beer market.

The merger agreement is subject to approval of Schlitz shareholders, scheduled to meet Oct. 28, and by Heileman shareholders, who are expected to meet Oct. 28, Schlitz officials said.

The Heileman proposal calls for paying Schlitz shareholders \$17 in cash and stock, while Pabst offer of \$200 million in cash and \$388 million in debentures was equal to \$20 a share.

2.6961

Bank will be repaid in Deutsche able warrants to purchase a \$2,000 selves were quoted at \$14 bid. \$15.50 offered

> In the convertible sector, Daiwa Securities' \$50-million, 15-year issue bearing 5.75 percent met with strong demand. This could result in a reduction of the coupon rate when final terms are fixed next week by the syndicate manager, Credit Suisse-First Boston, market sources said.

Also under way via Yamaichi International Europe is a \$20 million, 15-year issue of Aida Engineering, one of Japan's pioneers in industrial robots. The issue is expected to carry a coupon rate of 5.5 percent and conversion premium of around 5 percent.

International DM-denominated

bonds edged lower during the week in slow trading. A \$200-million DM, 10-year issue of the Eunopean Investment Bank bearing 10.5 percent was quoted at 98.5 offered to yield 10.75 percent after being priced at 99.5 by the manager, Deutsche Bank.

Eurofima, the intergovernmental agency for financing Europe's railways, is raising \$40 million DM with a seven-year note issue at 99.25 bearing 10.5 percent to yield 10.66 percent.

Eurobond Yields* Week Ended August 12

TUICHISTIONAL BIRTON-	
tions	14.84 🤋
Industrials, long term	14.61 %
Industrials, medium term	15.83 %
Canadian dollars, medi-	
um term	15.95 %
French fr. medium term	17.55 %
Unit of acc. long term Colculated by Lukembourn Stoc	11.25 %
 Colculated by Luxembourg Stoc 	k Exchans
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Week Ended August 14 3,091.9 2,335.8 756.1 3,389.4 3,074.5 314.9

International institu-	
tions	14.84 %
Industrials, long term	14.61 %
Industrials, medium term	15.83 %
Canadian dollars, medi-	
um term	15.95 %
French fr. medium term	17.55 %
Unit of acculong term	
Colculated by Luxembours Stoc	k Exchange

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 14, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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5	Amsterdam	2.7925	5,037	111.00*	46.14 *	0.2227		6767 •	129.10	52.23
i	Brussels (g)	41.355	74,3775	16.3915	4.83	1277			19.04	5.19
	Frankfurt	2.525	4,552	_	41,505	2,000 x	90.06*		11618*	3174.
8.	Leadon (b)	1.506	_	4.56	18.912	22723	5.0613	74,815	3,946	14.3623
-	Milas		2.260.00	497.83	207.50		448.90	30.395	577.SZ	158.11
	New York		1,302	0.3956	0.1453	0.0793	0.3571	0.0453	0.4571	0.1257
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All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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(c French Société Anonyme)

40.000.000 US Dollars 151/2% Bonds due 1989

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Caldwell Says Auto Curbs On Japan Mostly Ineffective Automobile Dealers Association. WASHINGTON — Philip said that the Japanese restraints Caldwell chairman of Ford Mo-were fast reducing the inventories

tor, said that because of weak of Japanese cars. overall demand for autos this year, export restraints pul into effect by Japan last spring have "probably had no effect at all" on the domes-But Mr. Caldwell said he expect-

ed pent-up demand resulting from two successive poor sales years to "break through" in coming months as interest rates start dropping.
General Motors announced last
week that prices of its 1982 models would be up 6 percent. Ford and

Chrysler have yet to disclose their

pricing plans, but trade sources report that they are considering increases of about 4 percent. Responding to U.S. pressure, the Japanese government imposed restraints last spring limiting auto thipments for the 12 months be-

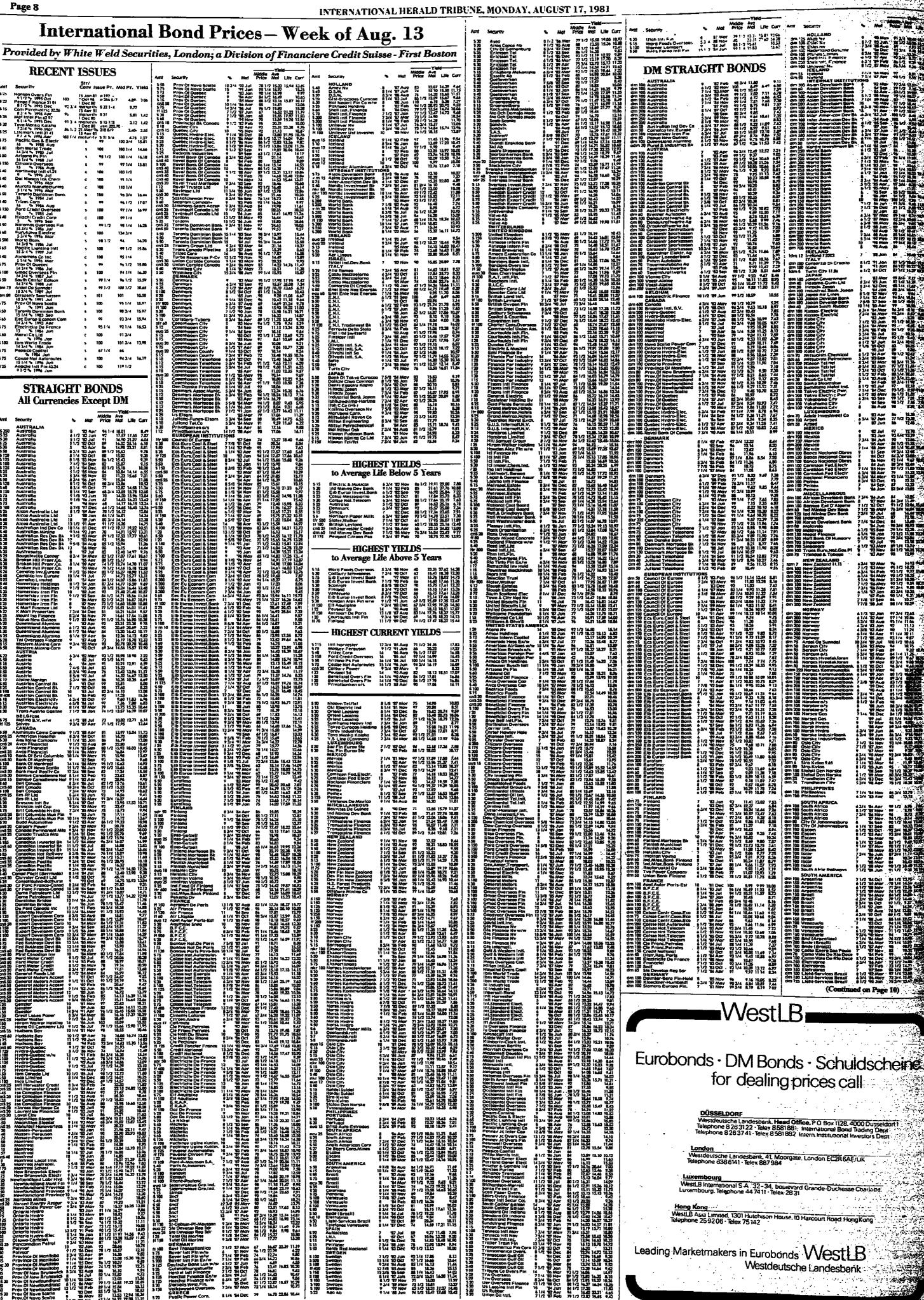
ginning April 1 to 1.68 million units. Robert M. McElwaine, president of the American International the end of October.

were fast reducing the inventories

In an assessment that differed from Mr. Caldwell's, he reported that imported-car dealers had "begun to feel the pinch of the export restrictions" and that by the end of August stocks of Japanese cars would be down to "some dust and an echo." He reported that Toyota dealers were down to a 14-day sup-

Because of the restraints, he said, shipments from Japan to the United States in July were 20,000 units fewer than the number of Japanese cars sold here during the month. He said August shipments would be as much as 40,000 units

Domestic dealers meanwhile found themselves on Aug. I with an 88-day supply, meaning that there are enough cars on hand to



Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds WestLB
Westdeutsche Landesbank

Accounting Rule Obscures Profits Of U.S. Companies

By Thomas C. Hayes New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ford surprised many analysts lest mouth when it reported a \$60-million profit for the second quarter after six consecutive quarterly losses.

But Ford's earnings were really four times greater than that. The ropean currencies meant that Ford, in keeping with a controversial U.S. accounting rule, had to subtract \$174 million from profits.

The opposite occured at Exxon: although its profits fell by 13 per-cent, the oil company reported a 77-percent gain in profits from its worldwide operations by following the same accounting axiom.

Despite the reverse gyrations, fi-nancial officers at Ford and Exxon reached similar conclusions. "It doesn't represent the true result of our operations," said Richard G. Bentley, Ford's assistant control-

We find it difficult to attach any meaning to the numbers," added Roger Headrick, deputy controller at Exxon.

Large Distortions

Opinion about the accounting rule, known as FAS 8, is divided. But the wide swings in profits caused by the strengthening dollar this year have reinforced the opposition to what many regard as lopsided and impractical procedures. The companies have lived with the rule since 1976, when it was issued by the Financial Accounting. Standards Board (FASB), the accounting profession's rule-making

The dollar's rapid rise against many foreign currencies this year, surge of the U.S. dollar against Eu- as filtered though the accounting rule, has caused unusually large distortions, many believe, in some second-quarter profits reports. The dollar gained 28 percent against the French franc, 23 percent against the West German mark and 11 percent against the British pound in the three months ended June 30.

As a result, many believe that the health of the multinationals core business frequently is hard to determine. In some cases, such as at Ford, Sperry and Goodyear Tire and Rubber, last minute adjustments obscured what had been perceived as better results. In others, such as at Exxon and General Motors, the opposite was true. Small gains or losses were transformed into rousing increases.

In general, companies deriving amounts of cash this year from European operations have been hurt by the accounting rule, and those accumulating debt, such as heavily financed energy and chemical companies, have benefit-

300 fr. + 4 = \$ 75 400 fr. \$100 There is no difference between historical and current exchange rates and both types of assets and liabilities — those carried on the books at current cost and those valued at historical cost — are translated into dollars at the same rate of exchange. In the example, only the dollar-franc exchange rate changes.

"FAS 8 will produce a gain where a loss is expected, and loss where a gain is expected," said Fred L. Tepperman, national director of accounting and auditing standards at Arthur Young, the ac-

"Those rules can cause a lot of

trouble," Mr. Bentley of Ford said.

"It is difficult for our own man-agement to understand, much less

investors or suppliers. The costs

associated with foreign currency

result. To the extent that countries

are unwilling to watch their currencies decline, they are moved to

self-discipline in monetary and fis-cal policies just as under a fixed

"There is no clear consensus as to how to view exchange rate poli-

cy," Paul Neild, chief international

economist at Phillips & Drew, a London stock brokerage firm, said.

Much depends, he said, on whether a nation has "an open

economy or a closed economy."
The United States, where foreign

trade remains a minor fraction of

the economy, can treat exchange

ble in an export-oriented economy

Guidance Urged

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losses are not real, unless you are

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nd EQUITY

French subsidiary of

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Receivables:

Fixed assets:

Total assets:

Inventory;

ASSETS

XYZ Corporation

IF THE DOLLAR FALLS: The French aubeidlery now must to dollers with the doliar worth about three francs. Now the balance sheet shows: ASSETS Cash:

100 fr. + 3 = 5 33 100fr. + 3 = \$ 33 Receivables: inventory: Fixed assets: 100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25 100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25 \$116 Total assets: 400 fr. Payables: 100 fr. + 3 = \$ 33 300 fr. -Total: 400 fr. \$108

The company's cash and receivables have increased in value because they must be translated at current rates, and are therefore worth more in doliars than originally. The other assets have not changed in value be-cause they are carried at historical cost. Payables are also worth more now (equity is the same), leaving \$8 directly to XYZ's samings.

liquidating a foreign subsidiary of paying a substantial dividend.

They are strictly an accounting

cial executives and stock analysts

are urging the FASB to change ac-

counting rules for foreign currency translations. In the meantime, they

encourage shareholders and others

to look beyond the profit total in

the income statement to the per-

centage changes in operating profit, or income from routine business

With that in mind, many finan-

How Foreign Currency Translations Affect a Company's Profits RISES: The French shipsiggary what dow translate its accoun at the new rate of five francs. Now the balance sheet shows: Receivables: 100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20 Inventory: 100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25 Fixed assets: 100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25 400 fr. Total assets: \$ 90 **IABILITIES** a

> 400 fr. S 95 The dollar's strength means that the subsidiary's cash and receivables are now worth a total of \$10 less than originally. Inventories and fixed assets are unchanged. Part of the \$10 is offset by decline in the dollar value of the company's payables, but still, assets have decreased by \$10 and iabilities by only \$5. The \$5 must be charged immediately against earn-

100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20

300 fr. + 4 = \$ 75

closely how well the company fared in the quarter. They want inventories to be adjusted for currency changes from quarter to quarter, to eliminate the

inventory effect. They also believe that the gain loss from shifts in the valuation of monetary assets and liabilities, resulting from foreign currency fluctuations, should be removed entirely from the income statement. Instead, they want it registered as a line under stockholder's

World Foreign Exchange System Under Growing Fire

(Continued from Page 7) tinual risk of untoward currency fluctuations, the uncertainty leaves

an edgy discomfort. Even from hindsight, observers such as Lord Roll do not disagree with President Nixon's decision a decade ago to "close the gold win-dow," nor do they believe the world could quickly revert to the

old order. Exchange rates, they say, cam re-main fixed only when inflation rates among countries are roughly similar and when capital flows remain even. The huge balance of payments surpluses among oil exporting countries — an estimated \$80 billion this year — create the potential for large capital move-ments that in a fixed system could quickly become crises. Similarly, some say that if rates had remained fixed and currencies tied to gold, the industrial world could not possibly have absorbed the oil price leaps of 1974 and 1979.

indeed, the international monetary system was severely strained politically unacceptable.

before the dramatic Nixon announcement. Balance of payments crises occurred regularly. In November, 1967, Britain devalued the pound by 14.3 percent, to \$2.40. The Deutsche mark and the yen were widely considered under-

Nor did fixed rates always provide a comforting predictability. Devaluations became more frequent, and the risk of being stuck with a devalued currency made it vital for private holders of currencies to try to out-guess the mone-

up to such concerns as inflation. In fact, most governments, even though freed from the balance of payments reckoning, are unwilling to accept sharp downward move-ments in the value of their correncies. Depreciation causes the price of imports to rise, helping to fuel inflation. And a depreciating currency is still deemed a mark of national weakness and thus found

Economists See Hard Road In Reagan Inflation Battle

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service WASHINGTON --- Despite Friday's report that the government's Producer Price Index for finished goods — a rough measure of future inflation at the retail level climbed by only 0.4 percent, some economists say future successes against inflation may not be easy.

The producer price increase was a slightly better outcome than many economists had expected and extended the dramatic gains that the United States has already made against inflation during the

"It's a good indication that inflation is going to remain in single digits in the foreseeable future," commented David Ernst of Evens Economics, a Washington consultant. In addition, he said, subdued inflation means that U.S. consumers have more real buying power and this will help keep the economy, which now may not be growing at all, from sliding into a full-fledged recession.

Other economists, however, warned that President Reagan, who this week signed into law the pending and tax cuts for which he ought so hard, now faces a period n which further successes in curbng inflation will be increasingly rard to achieve

Oil prices, they noted, may have topped declining, food may now save begun a long-expected sharp ncrease and the international val-

ing.
Jay N. Woodworth, senior domestic economist for Bankers Trust, said Mr. Reagan moved into the White House at a fortunate period when all the special factors that sandbagged Jimmy Carter seemed to be working to his advantage." Now, Mr. Woodworth said, "what we're going to see is the unwinding of the really good price news."

Such concerns may be the reason that interest rates have reached record levels this month despite a pace of inflation much lower than all but the most optimistic fore-casters predicted last winter and

The Consumer Price Index, for example, which rose 12.4 percent in 1980, is now expected to average only 8 percent to 9 percent this year. The Reagan administration, which in February estimated the CPI would rise 11.1 percent during 1981, last month revised this down

to 8.6 percent. But until investors believe the gains are permanent, economists say, rates will remain at nearrecord levels, thereby holding the economy in check so it cannot generate the growth that is required for the success of the administration's strategy for overall revival and a balanced budget.

tary authorities. Even under floating rates, countries with "self-discipline" can face

The Reagan administration's response to European alarm about the dollar was to announce in April that the United States would eschew intervention except in a crisis. In addition, at last month's Ottawa econonic summit, President Reagan all but ignored Europe's concerns. He simply said he expected inflation to recede and, with it, the current level of interest

such as West Germany's.

That sort of response has led in turn to criticism, mainly from experts who say foreign exchange markets are driven by psychology and need official guidance. Recalling the Carter administration efforts to let the dollar decline to improve U.S. trade figures, Lord Roll called the Reagan policy a move "from benign neglect to malign neglect." The phrase brings to mind

Hancock Settles **Boston Building** Windows Lawsuit

The Associated Press BOSTON - John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance has announced it has settled with four parties in connection with \$64 million in lawsuits involving structural prob-lems with its 60-story home office

building in Boston. The parties to the settlement, who included the architectural firm of I.M. Pei and Partners, and Libbey-Owens-Ford, said Friday they agreed not to discuss any terms of the settlement.

The various, interlocking lawsuits grew out of trouble with the skyscraper's 13 acres of 10,344 double pane glass windows, which began popping out of the structure even before workmen finished the

Nixon Treasury's lack of interest in defending the nation's currency - that the dollar was "our currency, but your problem."

Not everyone thinks that change is necessary. Among the champi-ons of the present system is Rimmer de Vries, chief international economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust. "Obviously markets sometimes overreact, but on the whole, I'm impressed with their intelligence," he declared.

One version of the renewed search for order has been the European Monetary System, which links the value of continental currencies while providing trading bands for a touch of flexibility. For European countries, most of which depend heavily on trade, the system has introduced a measure of predictability for businessmen and governments alike.

"This has brought advantages to exporters and importers trading from one EMS country to another." said Thomas R. A. Lockett. assistant general manager at Mid-land Bank International here, "But what is possible and a relative success within the Community is not possible world-wide.

Search for Discipline

The search for discipline is a return to the gold standard. When currencies can be redeemed for gold — which has not been possible within the United States since 1933 — governments are prevented from printing too much money, a still stricter form of discipline. Exchange rates also become fixed; each currency is worth a set amount of gold.

"Paper money that could not be redeemed has almost always been accompanied by unbalanced budgets, high inflation and high interest rates," said Lewis Lehr-man, a businessman turned economist and leading advocate of the gold standard. As a testament to the strength of

the gold movement, the Reagan administration has appointed a commission to study restoring the gold standard. The group includes Mr. Lehrman.

To be sure, not everyone is searching for a new order. Many experts have concluded that the current system is probably best, and that in any event, no shift back would be possible until tur-moil among world economies subsides, not now in prospect.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

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:	CIH\$vc	3,597,600	4714	60%	67Va	+670
	Textoco	2,276,200	371/2	24%	3946	+21/2
•	ATT	2,656,200	60%	57%	55%	+46
	Exxxxx	2,579,900	35%	34%	2574	++146
;	OcciPet	2,384,500	3014	294	27%	+1
l l	Mobil s	2.223,900	317	3014	30%	-4
	MorOli	2.182,800	7944	73	76¥	+246
	Ensite n	2103,500	1292	101/2	1274	
1	IBM	2,049,100	346	54%	58	+1
:	William	1.919,500	34%	29	3414	+414
١	TexUtil	1,908,700	21%	2014	20%	+1/6
۱ ا	MasoP s	1,812,500	34	31	ЯV	— V 2
	GulfOll	1,712,200	41%	39	40%	+1%
. 1	UOTICal	1,761,500	45%	42	42Vz	+1/2
i	SteriDg	1,706,300	22	20	217	+1%
	Atl Rich	1,616,300	5414	51%	574	+11/2
.	SuprO s	1,577,500	4614	42%	43	-14
. 1	51011CI \$	1,568.300	457	12%	451/2	+214
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	SearleG	1,424,000	351/2	33%	2414	+14

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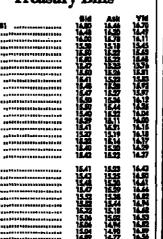
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Notice to Holders of the 63/4 % Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due August 15, 1993

To the Debentureholders:

Please be advised that pursuant to the Agreement of Merger dated as of January 7, 1981, as amended as of April 6, 1981 and July 29, 1981, among The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York, Inc. ("Coke NY"), The Coca-Cola Company, New Coca-Cola Bottling of New York, Inc. ("Newco") and Koco Holding, Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newco) ("Holding"), upon the consummation of the merger of Holding into Coke NY (the "Merger") which is expected to become effective on August 27, 1981 (the "Effective Date") (assuming that such merger is approved by Coke NY's stockholders at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on August 27, 1981), each share of Coke NY Common Stock outstanding as of the Effective Date (except shares owned of record by Coke NY Common Stock outstanding as of the Effective Date (except shares owned of record by The Coca-Cola Company, Newco or their respective subsidiaries) will cease to be outstanding and become converted into the right to receive \$10.375 net in cash, and each share of Coke NY Common Stock outstanding as of the Effective Date then owned of record by The Coca-Cola Company, Newco or their respective subsidiaries and treasury stock held by Coke NY will cease to exist and no cash or other property will be issuable in respect thereof. The Merger will not affect the right of Debentureholders to convert any Debenture into Coke NY Common Stock after the Effective Date and

prior to the effectiveness of the Second Merger referred to below.

Assuming that the Merger is consummated, it is expected that on September 10, 1981 Coke NY will Assuming that the Merger is consummated, it is expected that on September 10, 1961 Coke NY will merge with and into Newco (the "Second Merger") and the separate existence of Coke NY will case. As a result of the Second Merger, each share of Coke NY Common Stock outstanding at the time of the Second Merger and not then owned by Newco, if any, will, upon the effectiveness of the Second Merger, be converted into the right to receive in cash, without interest, \$10.375 from Newco, and, upon the effectiveness of the Second Merger, Finance will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newco. Pursuant to the First Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 13, 1981 among Coca-Cola Bottling of New York Finance N.V. ("Finance"), Coke NY, Newco and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee (the "First Supplemental Indenture"), which has been executed pursuant to Article Seven and Section 1205 of the Indenture dated as of August 15, 1978 among Finance, Coke NY and the Trustee (the "Indenture") and which will become effective when the Second Merger becomes effective (i) each Debenture converted at any time after the Second Merger and prior to the close of business on August 15, 1993, or in case such Debenture shall have been called for redemption prior to August 15, 1993, then in respect of such Debenture until and including, but (unless Finance shall default in payment due upon the redemption thereof) not after, the close of business on the fifth day (or if such day shall not be a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day) prior to the Redemption Date, will be convertible into the right to receive from Newco \$1,152.78 in cash per Debenture or in the event the Settlement referred to below is approved \$1,155.54 in cash per Debenture, without any interest accumulated thereon after the effectiveness of the Second Merger; and (ii) Newco will assume the due and punctual performance of the guarantee of the Debentures

which was entered into by Coke NY pursuant to the Indenture.

Civil actions have been filed by stockbolders of Coke NY in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware challenging the Merger, naming Coke NY. The Coca-Cola Company and the directors of Coke NY and certain members of Coke NY's management as defendants and seeking an order preventing the Merger and certain other relief, including money damages and attorney's fees. Coke NY and the other defendants have denied liability and the allegations of wrongful action in these actions, and plaintiffs and their attorneys believe that it is highly unlikely that the plaintiffs can prevail in and plaintiffs and their attorneys believe that it is highly unlikely that the plaintiffs can prevail in the actions. Accordingly, the parties to the actions have entered into a Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement dated July 24, 1981, which provides, among other things, for the dismissal of the actions as to all defendants with prejudice as against the plaintiffs and all members of the Class of Coke NY stockholders represented by plaintiffs for purposes of the settlement, in consideration of Newco's agreeing to pay \$.025 with respect to each share of Coke NY Common Stock held by a member of the Class on July 27, 1981. In addition, Newco has agreed in the First Supplemental Indenture, in the event such settlement is approved by the Court of Chancery (the hearing on said approval to be held on September 9, 1981), to pay to each Debentureholder who converts any Debenture (i) into Coke NY Common Stock after July 27, 1981 and prior to the effectiveness of the Second Merger, an additional amount equal to \$.025 per share of Coke NY Common Stock, or (ii) into the right to receive \$1,152.78 in cash after the effectiveness of the Second Merger, an additional amount equal to \$2.76 per Debenture.

amount equal to \$2.76 per Debenture.

Holders of the Debentures may wish to consider the following information concerning the Debentures, which reflects information set forth in Coke NY's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on August 27, 1981:

Conversion of the Debentures. In connection with the Merger and the Second Merger, Debenture-holders have the right to:

(1) convert their Debentures prior to the Merger and receive 111.11 shares of Coke NY Common Stock for each Debenture, and upon consummation of the Merger, to receive \$10.375 per share of Coke NY Common Stock (\$1,152.78 per Debenture) received upon conversion of any Debenture prior to the Merger, plus, in the event the proposed settlement referred to above is approved by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, \$.025 for each share of Coke NY Common Stock; or (2) convert their Debentures at any time after the Merger and prior to the Second Merger and receive 111.11 shares of Coke NY Common Stock for each Debenture, and, as a result of the Second Merger, to receive \$10.375 for each share of Coke NY Common Stock received upon conversion of any Debenture after the Merger, plus, in the event the proposed settlement referred to show is

any Debenture after the Merger, plus, in the event the proposed settlement referred to above is judicially approved, \$.025 for each such share of Coke NY Common Stock; or (3) convert their Debentures at any time after the Second Merger and receive \$10.375 per share (plus \$.025 per share in the event the proposed settlement referred to above is judicially approved) for each of the 111.11 shares of Coke NY Common Stock that otherwise would have been issued prior to the Second Merger on conversion of each Debenture (which would entitle a Debentureholder to receive \$1,152.78 per Debenture, or \$1,155.54 in the event of the approval of such settlement); or

(4) hold their Debentures (which pay interest of 6%% per annum on each Debenture) until maturity or until they are earlier redeemed pursuant to the Indenture. maturity or until they are earlier redeemed pursuant to the Indenture.

Debentureholders who convert prior to an interest payment date (August 15) are not entitled to payment of any interest accrued on the Debentures since the previous payment date (August 15). Finance has the right beginning August 15, 1983 to redeem the Debentures at its option in whole or in part for the redemption prices set forth in the Debentures.

How to Convert Debentures. Holders of Debentures who wish to convert such Debentures at any time prior to the Second Merger into Coke NY Common Stock at the rate of 111.11 shares per

Debenture may do so by tendering such Debentures either by hand delivery or by mail, to the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, the main offices of Morgan Cuaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Paris and Zurich, Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. in Brussels, Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez in Paris, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited in London, Swiss Bank Corporation in Zurich, Westdeutsche Landerhauß Circorature in Dusseldorf Ranque Internationale of Turchauter Landerhauß. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited in London, Swiss Bank Corporation in Zurich, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Dusseldorf, Banque Internationale a Luxembourg in Luxembourg and Morgan Labouchere N.V. in Amsterdam, and by completing the conversion notice on the reverse of the Debentures. Holders who desire to convert such Debentures at any time after the Second Merger into cash at the rate of \$1,152.78 per Debenture and to receive the supplemental payment of \$2.76 per Debenture if the settlement is judicially approved may also tender their Debentures in the same fashion, provided such Debentures are accommanied by a written notice requesting such conversion and stating the name (with address) in which the cash shall be issued.

Interest will continue to be naid on all outstanding Debentures in accordance with their servers.

Interest will continue to be paid on all outstanding Debentures in accordance with their terms.

If you have any questions concerning this Notice, you may contact William C. Gouldsbury, Secretary of Coke NY and Finance, at (201) 487-8650 (Hackensack, New Jersey, USA).

COCA-COLA BOTTLING OF NEW YORK FINANCE N.V.

August 17, 1981

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More Sports On Page 13

Dotson, Trout (6), Farmer (8) and Fisk; Stew-ort, T.Martinez (8). Ford (7) and Grahom. Dempany (4). W.-Datson, 43. L.-Stewart, 24. HR.-Chicago, Marrison (5).

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Marshall Nearing Baseball Return

United Press International
NEW YORK — Mike Marshall a former Cy Young Award winner, has moved closer to a return to major-league baseball. He took a 15-minute workout Saturday with the New York Mets.

"We're having him come back," said the Mets' manager, Joe Torre, "and we would not be asking him

back if he didn't throw real well."
Marshall, 38, was released June
8, 1980, by the Minnesota Twins,
apparently ending a major-league
career in which he had pitched for eight teams. Marshall's career has often in-

volved controversy because of his outspoken views toward the baseball establishment.



A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND THE OIL DAILY LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28 & 29, 1981

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia, will be the keynote speaker at the second International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," to be held September 28 and 29 at the Royal Garden Hotel in

James B. Edwards, U.S. Secretary of Energy, will open the second day of this international meeting with an address on the Reagan administration energy policy.

Designed to help senior executives involved in energy, finance and closely related fields to determine their business strategies for the 1980's, this two-day working conference will include major sessions on the following subjects: - the supply-demand outlook

 how to finance future oil production — the impact of politics on future oil flows alternative energy resources.

A panel format will be used extensively to stimulate exchange among all participants and produce fresh insight and recommendations on Speakers will include:

- Nordine Ait-Laoussine Director, The International Energy Development Curporation, Geneva, and former Vice-President of Sonatrach

James Akins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

 Jane Carter, Head of Conservation, U.K. Department of Energy

Arthur Eschenlauer, Senior Vice President, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York

Paul Frankel, President, Petroleum Economics Ltd., London Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy

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Manager International Trading and Construction Division, General Electric Company, Westport, Conn. P. Tavoulareas, President, Mobil Oil William Corporation, New York.

To register for this timely international conference, simply complete and return the registration form below.

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Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, September 28 and 29. 17-8-81

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ence documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 11. RETURN TO:

□ Check enclosed

The International Herald Tribune Energy Conference 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 747-12-65 extension 301.

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modations checked below: Single occupancy (£41 per night)

□ Double occupancy(£48 per night) Reservations must be received no later than September 18, and accompanied by a check for the first night.

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Ms. Liz Jackson, Reservation Department, Royal Garden Hotel, London W8 4PT, England. Reference: Energy Conference.

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Tears of love

lines I write.

drop onto these

FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE!

WHAT'S GOING ON?!

GOOD

I DD.

ONEOF

MYOLD

SCHOOL

AFTER ALL, RITA CARSON IS

DR. MORGAN'S PATIENT, NOT

I HAVE A GOOD MIND

I'LL LET YOU

KNOW IF IT'S HOMICIDE OR

KEEP YOUR SUNNY SIDE UP!

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE!

.... STILL AS BEAUTIPUL AS EVER, I SEE!

I WOULDN'T PAY AN IOTA OF ATTENTION TO WHAT

BE OF GOOD CHEER!

IS THE VICTIM OF A CHAIN LETTER

HE WAS SITTING ON)

NORT WALKER

RED ANT HILL!!

THAT WAS FOR YOU ...

TOO BAD ABOUT HIS EYES

THANKS. I'LL BE OUT IN MY CAR,

NOW FOR ME ..

Tears of loneliness

fill my eyes as I

think of you.

HEE HOOTHINKS ONLY

HEE H00

HAYE TO

BLANCH, MY DEAR I HAVEN'T

SEEN YOU SINCE HIGH SCHOOL

I JUST DON'T KNOW

WHAT'S WRONG WITH ME SARA! ONE UN-

OF OTHERS,

Dear Sweetheart,

I miss you

HAVE TO FILLYOUR

BATHTUB QUICK!!

so much

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WHEN KETTH

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HEAR MY NEW

PHILOSOPHY

DEATH AND THE CREATIVE LIFE

By List M. Goodman. 172 pp. \$17.95. Springer, 200 Park Ave. South, New York 10003.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

UNDERSTANDING death and coming to terms with it may turn out to be one of our major achievements in the 20th century. In the last 10 years, there has been an enormous literature of death and, in a sense, List Goodman's "Death and the Creative Life" is like the conclud-

BOOKS

ing chapter of that literature.

What she offers is a means, an attitude, a technique, even, for domesti-cating death, for living comfortably and intimately with it. This is not as gruesome as it may sound; in fact, her book goes a long way toward eliminating the gruesomeness of death

A practicing psychoanalyst and a teacher. Goodman, assisted by her students, systematically interviewed almost 700 people on the subject of death. They ranged from some of the foremost artists and scientists of our time through people at various levels of success and self-realization to those who saw themselves as failures drag-ging out wasted lives.

The Female Artists Refused

Right at the beginning of her research, she discovered a curious reac-tion — all but one of the famous female artists she wrote to refused to see her. Because it was part of her plan to compare artists and scientists, she was forced to abandon famous female scientists. With a charming bluntness, Goodman says she cannot

explain the women's refusals. She distinguishes three kinds of death fear — religiously conditioned, separation-abandonment and existential. They can be described as death in relation to God, death in relation to other people and death in relation to the self, which is the most difficult fear to assuage. Repression, Goodman observes, is the most common defense against death. Most of her subjects "hardly ever" think of it.

"I don't think people are afraid of death. What they are afraid of is the incompleteness of their life." Made by a 30-year-old man who was dying of leukemia, this statement is at the core of Goodman's approach to the sub-ject. Because our longevity potential is about 150 years, we almost always die prematurely, she says, and that is one

of the ironies of life. She suggests, however, another kind of reckoning, substituting the idea of completeness for longevity, which is only a temporal completeness. If we live fully, Goodman argues, death comes to feel natural to us as a part of the life process, instead of seeming to be an "absurd" interruption. Starting with the proposition that we appreciate life most ardently when we are about to lose it, she reasons that a full acknowledgment of death would encourage us to value every moment of

Although it has long been a com-monplace, going back to Lucretius and Montaigne, that life is the answer

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

to death. Goodman has advance from an aphorism to a strategy 22 artists and scientists who a main focus of her book do not fear death, both because they immersed in living and became feet that they have "completed"

She finds that successful area death positively and scientists; "slightly negatively." The loss sense of fulfillment, she write more negative is the rating go death by the subject — and as a well. Although no artists inten-see death as cruel, half the

man writes, echoing Ernest & theory that a striving for some theory that a striving for some immortality is our basic profession profession against death. "I love my work" of the successful artists and some say, suggesting that love, too, is a swer to death. "Whatever your man artists and some some to death." want," one scientist says, "win want it irrationally."

death. Quoting Georg Simul observed that in Shakespeare at nate characters succumb to exforces while tragic heroes 😹 lowed to die from within," she us to take death in, to make it a ber of our family, even to leave it as the final reward of allows ing toward completeness. One boldest suggestions is that we our age by counting not face forward, but from death bate based on how much life we real ly estimate we have left to at a

Though "Death and the Ca Life" is not thick in pages, it is with ideas, with life and with her the inspired way she thinks, is man illustrates her own assent we are never so much alive as

New York Times. Youths in Zurich

ZURICH -- A crew filming rich's dissident youth movement the U.S. television network (IS last week while the film they had a

The CBS producer, Al Wassenas said he and the London band or on assignment for the Charlest program, appeared for the Charlest terviews Wednesday with member

over our heads," Mr. Wasserman's of the movement's p group with which we had arrange whole thing tried to interest without success. He was quite as

It is definitely more fun to counterattack with the Black pieces

game when you have White.

As of this writing, in the U.S.
Championship, Lev Alburt, a former
Russian grandmaster who now lives in
New York has ster who now lives in carry the Alekhine banner.

Against Kavalek in the first round

After 7 . . B-N2; 8 N-N5, the older form of this defense with 8 . . P-Q4 leaves White with an unassailable center and a guaranteed kingside attack. But Alburt adopted the ultra-share 8 P-K312 which the ultra-sharp 8 . . . P-K3!? which maintains a semi-open center for counterattack on the White KP and QP. Thus 9 P-KB4, PxP; 10 BPxP, P-

right.

The additional counterattack on the center with 14. P-B3 was necessary to forestall White's latent kingside attacking chances. Here, the gambit with 15 N-B3!?, PxP; 16 B-N5 has been recommended, but Kavalek said, "I didn't feel like giving up a pawn and I got a good game my way."

Kavalek's 19 K-R1!? planned a positional pawn sacrifice with 19. N-Q6?!; 20 B-K3, NxNP; 21 Q-N1, QxQ; 22 QRxQ, N-Q6; 23 N-B4, threatening either 24 N-N6 or 24 N-Q6 with powerful pressure.

25 BxPch winning the exchange.
While the Black forces were still not

do. The violinist Isaac Stern can the seed of the violinist Isaac Stern can his feelings toward death to the sion before a performance. Stern is the most wistful word used to subjects about death. "Fame asserts existence"

Goodman, who has an advermind, distinguishes between to nal and an external expects

way, we would keep life, and I always in front of us.

we are in the presence of death:

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of

Attack CBS Crev

The Assaulated Press

splashed with paint and tightrap was burned in front of them ap ducer said.

the sometimes violent movement

They threw buckets of past on us and emptied ketchin ha

CHESS

than to rely on pure defense, provided you can get away with it. The trouble is that the more aggressively Black plays, the more aggressively he invites White to play and that is often too much to cope with. Still, counterattack holds out the re-

vitalizing prospect of winning the game, whereas pure defense aims primarily at not losing — a goal that can have a dampening effect on your thinking, carrying over to the next game when you have like.

New York, has used the provocative Alekhine Defense every time he has confronted 1 P-K4. He was smashed by grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek of Reston, Va., but it's a good bet that the intrepid Alburt will continue to

Against Kavalek in the first round, Alburt chose the sharp variation with 4...P-KN3; 5 B-QB4, N-N3; 6 B-N3, P-QR4, virtually forcing White to block the threat of 7...P-R5 by 7 P-QR4 and thus loosening the queencide.

QB4 saw Black putting up a vigorous

of with powerful pressure.

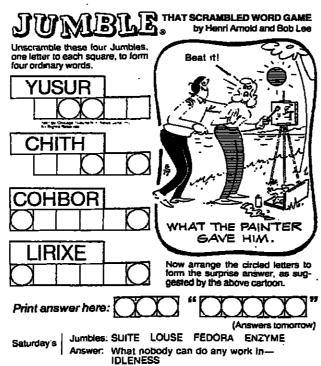
Alburt preferred to keep White busy with tactical threats on the kingside with 19 . . Q-N5, but after 20 B-N3, N-R4; 21 B-Q6, he had to avoid 21 . . R-Q17!; 22 B-B7, R-Q2?; 23 P-R3, Q-B4; 24 N-R2, Q-Q6; 25 BxPch winning the exchange

organized. Kavalek broke open the position with 23 P-Q5!, PxP: 24

CAVELL CRITICIZES MARTHA DANE LIND WORD AND I'M TO TALK TO DR. MORGAN FOR ENTERING ABOUT HIM! A BASKET CASE: A PATIENTS ROOM WITHOUT KNOCKINE SHE HURRIES TO THE NURSES LOUNGE, REDUCED IT WAS JUST SOME FREAK ACCIDENT, WILL IT COULD 60 EITHER UNTIL I OPEN HIM UP. WHAT MAY, HE'S GOT A HOLE IN HIM THE SIZE OF AWAY AND GET HIM INTO O.R.! JUST TER

The world at your finger tips.

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Sometimes I think glue gets ya **INTO** more TROUBLE THAN IT GETS YA OUT OF.



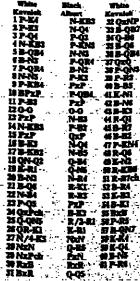
QxPch, B-K3: 25 Q-QN5, Alburt to regroup with 26 . . K.R., but ter 27 N/4-K5!, NxN; 28 NxN. White minor pieces were swarming

wate minor pieces were aware over him:
With both players in time took
Kavalek struck with the decise.
NxPch!, PxN; 30 RxB, not only a
ning a pawn but obtaining the back in
pair and weakening the Black in
defense. defense.
On 35 B-Q6! (35 ... RxB?: 36

QxQ, RxQ. On 61 P-R6, there was nothing stop the promotion of the QRP. so

burt gave up.

ALEKHINE DEFENSE



aseball Officials to Review bjections to 2-Part Season

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service ASHINGTON - A protest ement among major league rai managers has forced baseofficials to agree to review, almost certainly change, its a-criticized format for the sechalf of the 1981 season.

ammissioner Bowie Kuhn and league presidents were schedto meet Monday in New York iscuss the problems that have s out of the owners' plan for a season, particularly the varivenarios under which a team it have to throw or forfeit a

late-season game in order to make Orioles is one of a half-dozen gen-

American League president, said Saturday. "I'm not sure what shape it will take, but we'll see if we can think up some solution to all the problems that have been

"I'm not naive enough to think we'll find a complete solution ... but we absolutely can't permit a situation to arise where a team would have a lot more to gain by

owens and the Tigers vercome Yankees, 8-5

ry with the help of three re-rs, including Kevin Saucier, recorded his ninth save of the

SEBALL ROUNDUP

single and Lou Piniella's third e run of the season in the third. New York a 2-0 lead, but reas tied the score in the third his first homer of the year, off. e LaRoche (4-1), who was ing a rare start.

/atson put New York ahead, 3the fourth with his first home of the season, but Detroit took 3 lead on Richie Hebner's RBI e and Stan Papi's sacrifice fly. roit scored two more runs in fifth on Kirk Gibson's pinch single and Lance Partish's in-

led. Detroit scored its last two his first major league victory. Al s in the eighth on an RBI single Hrabosky patched the Braves out of a minth-inning jam for his first der's choice grounder.

Red Sox 5, Rangers 3

e 10th inning — after second man Bump Wills booted a poal double-play ball — to lead on to a 5-3 victory over Texas. Kern (1-1) walked Dwight Evs, and a bloop to right field was turned into a fielder's delivered Rice with the sec-

d one for his first shutout of

Mariners 6, Twins 0

i save of the season.

Reveland Willie Wilson sinn two runs to highlight a

Blue Jays 4, Brewers 3

oronto, Damaso Garcia colfour hits, including the tieng RBI single in the eighth, ad Toronto to its fourth at victory, a 4-3 decision over ukee Mark Bombrack (4-5) e winner with Bo McLaugh-

he National League, at Chi-he Cubs scored a 4-3 victory ittsburgh in 15 innings, just the game would have been

More Sports On Page 11

the playoffs.

"We'll do something in the next few days," Lee MacPhail, the

losing than winning." Hank Peters of the Baltimore

Davis to score the winning run.

Mets 3, Phillies 1

In New York, John Steams de-

Nino Espinosa (2-5) and scored on Steams' double into the left-field

Ginnts 5. Reds 2

Braves 6, Dodgers 4

in Los Angeles, Dale Murphy's

two-run double highlighted a three-run seventh-inning rally that carried Atlanta to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles. The Braves

jumped on Jerry Renss (6-3) for eight hits before he was lifted in the seventh inning. Steve Bedro-

sian, who worked one inning in re-

lief of starter Phil Niekro, gained

Astros 5, Padres 0

lowed only three hits in eight inn-

ings, and Terry Puhl hit a three-

run homer in the third to lead

Houston to a 5-0 victory over San

Diego. The 36-year-old Sutton (5-

7) retired for a pinch hitter in the

minth but not before he struck out

six to raise his career total to 2,715

Major League

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Dave Goltz

and Alejandro Pena combined on a three-hitter in pitching the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-0 victory over Atlanta Friday night.

Pedro Guerrero knocked in two

Goltz (2-0) hurled five innings in

runs and Mike Scioscia accounted for three of the Dodgers' 11 hits,

his second start of the season. He

the victory. Pena, recalled from the

minors last Wednesday, pitched

the final four innings to record his

first major league save. He allowed

John Montefusco (2-2) the first

all of them singles.

4 1 J80 — 4 2 J67 ½ 3 2 J60 1 2 3 J60 2 2 4 J33 Z½ 1 4 J00 3

1 5 347 4

- 10th on the all-time list. He was

In San Diego, Don Sutton al-

From Agency Disputcher called for darkness. In the 15th, ETROIT — Al Cowens hit a Steve Dillard hit a smash that got past second baseman Phil Garner for an error and allowed Jody

run bomer to offset a pair of e runs by New York's Bob son Saturday night and lead Detroit Tigers to an 8-5 victory an Schatzeder (4-5) earned the

thatzeder, who gave up two run homers in two-thirds of ming in his last start, struck

corner Doug Flynn sacrificed Steams to third, and Staub, batting for Falcone, delivered his sacrifice fly.

two and walked three in 51/4.

Jackson's first-inning In Cincinnati, Jack Clark and Jeff Leonard homered and Milt May delivered two run-scoring singles to lead San Francisco to a 5-2 victory over Cincinnati. Doyle Alexander (6-4) pitched eight innings to get the victory, with Greg Min-ton pitching out of a ninth-inning jam for his 11th save.

/atson's second homer cut the to 6-4 in the sixth, and the ikees added a run on Alan mmell's error with the bases

A's 8, Angels 7 in Oakland, Calif., Mike Heath . his fifth homer with one out in 13th inning to give Oakland an victory over California in a me that lasted five hours and duced 34 hits. Tom Underad pitched the final two innings the A's and gained credit for second victory in six decisions. loss went to reliever Mike

Arlington, Texas, Carl Yasnski drove in the go-ahead run to start the 10th, and Jim s ground ball went through , allowing Evans to go to Yastrzemski's single through swn-in infield brought home

un of the inning.

J. Orioles 4, White Sox 0

Baltimore, Doug Decinces hit and siam home rum and is Martinez pitched a threeto give Baltimore a 4-0 victor Chicago in a game delayed ar and a half by rain. Mar-(8-3) struck out six and

loomington, Minn., Jim An-1 had three hits, including a x RBI doubles, and Glean tt and Bryan Clark combined ch a four-hitter in leading e to a 6-0 victory over Min-L Abbott (2-4) allowed only hits in the 5½ innings he d, while Clark held the to one hit and earned his

Royals 5, Indians 3

on fourth inning, and Dan oberry picked up his 10th o pace Kansas City to a 5-3 y over Cleveland. After FRIDAY BASEBALL ng the Indians to a 2-1 lead first on a two-run homer by allowed two hits, while walking Hargrove, his first in more a year, the Royals chased three and striking out four to earn Denny (3-4) in the fourth.

of five Atlanta pitchers, took the The Dodgers scored three runs in the fourth inning on singles by thing up his fourth save by Derrei Thomas, Dusty Baker, Ron Cey, Guerrero and Scioscia and a sacrifice fly by Bill Russell. They added two more in the fifth on Guerrero's bases loaded single. Cubs 4, Pirates 3

only one hit.

Goltz, making his first start since May 24, encountered control problems in the second inning, when he walked the first two batters. But he pitched out of trouble and worked through the fifth imming before Pena took over. Pena, a 22-year-old righthander from the Dominican Republic,

الفراد المراب والمراب والمنافرة والمنظم والمسطول والمسطول والمنافرة والمنافرة والمنطول والمنطول والمنافرة والمنافرة

and the second of the second o

eral managers who in the last couple of days have been burning the telephone and Telex lines trying to mount enough strength to force changes in the game's impromptu

format.

"We are being chastised for our stupidity, and there's nothing we can do about that," Peters said. We've earned it. But I have tried to get people to understand that we can also be commended for our courage and common sense if we act quickly and remedy our prob-

Baseball's greatest crisis of couscience — and its biggest public snafu — in generations, and perhaps in its history, began coming to a head last week as first the manager of the Chicago White Sox, Tony LaRussa, and then of the St. Louis Cardinals, Whitey Herzog, went on record stating the obvious: If they had to choose between losing a game and making the playoffs, they would find a way

In the last two days general managers and executives in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Texas, Philadelphia and Chicago (White Sox) have led a heated ivered a run-scoring double and pinch hitter Rusty Staub added a sacrifice fly in the seventh, enabling New York to defeat Philadelphia, 3-1. In the seventh, Lee Mazzilli led off with a single off campaign to force baseball's leadership to reappraise the format of the split season. Not surprisingly, the same five teams, plus Texas, were foresighted enough not to vote for the split season in the first

Wagner's Telex

The first cannon shot came from Dick Wagner, president of the Reds, who, reacting to stories that several White Sox players had said they would lose games if it helped them, fired off a Telex to every team in baseball, as well as its ex-

ecutive committee, saying.

...All of us in baseball owe it to the preservation of the integrity of the game to admit that a format was adopted with too much haste and without a full evaluation or discussion of the dangers involved. We must have the courage to admit a mistake and go about rectify-

ing the situation." Under the current system, the last week of the season could — with enough bad luck — be a nightmare. As it stands, the winner of the first half of the season plays the winner of the second half in a new tier of playoffs. That sounds

simple enough. And it is.
The problems start if the same team wins both halves. In that case, the double winner would play the team in its division with the second-best overall winning percentage for the season.

A double winner could throw games to help determine who it would meet in the playoffs. Or, a team with no chance to win either half, but with a lock on the secondbest percentage in the division, might want to lose a game to a first-half champion to ensure that it remains a champion.

Scenario for Disaster

disaster has been the final series the stretch in the mud Saturday at If Detroit led the division by a small margin on the final weekend, yet Baltimore led the Tigers in percentage for the whole season, then it would be easy to conceive cir-cumstances in which Baltimore would want to lose to the Yankees to help New York become a double champion, thus putting the

Orioles in the playoff. In the minors leagues, which have had split seasons for years, a double winner gets a bye in the playoffs, ending all problems. Ma-jor league baseball, however, never considered a bye in 1981 for two

First, it was unlikely that any team other than the four retroactive first-half winners would have any conceivable motive for voting

favorably for a bye.
Second, baseball wanted the certainty of a full eight-team playoff. which would mean more revenue for the players and owners as well as a hefty package of new games to sell to television. With byes, no one would know for certain until the end of the season whether the playoffs would involve four, five, six, seven or eight teams.

"I was told in spring training that I might be called up in the middle of the season, so I wasn't

Giants 4, Reds 0

Reds 7, Giants 6

stopped the Reds on four hits and

Jack Clark hit his seventh homer

to lead San Francisco to a 4-0 vic-

tory in the first game of a double-

header. In the nightcap, Sam Mejias' infield single delivered

George Foster with the winning

run in the 10th inning to give Cin-

Cardinals 3, Expos 1

home run in the second inning and

drove in another run in the fourth

to lead St. Louis to a 3-1 victory over Montreal Joaquin Andujar

Phillies 8, Mets 4

drove in five runs with a single and

In New York, Keith Moreland

Sanderson (6-3) was the loser.

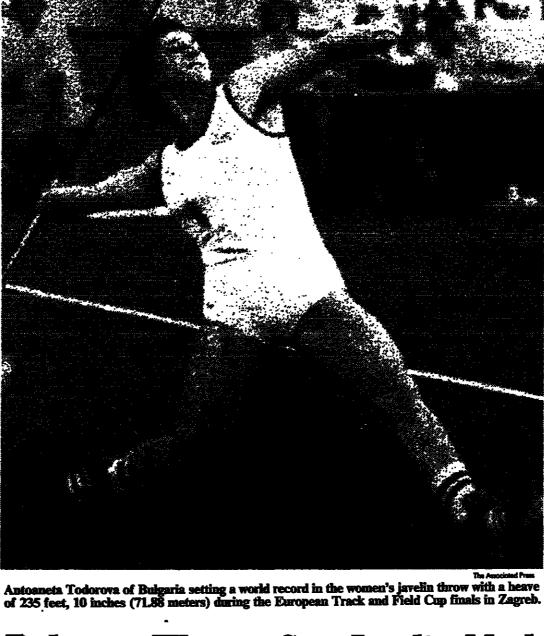
In Montreal, Sixto Lezcano hit a

cinnati a 7-6 triumph.

In Cincinnati, Ed Whitson (3-5)

surprised, but I was very happy."

innings."



Bulgaria Woman Sets Javelin Mark

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Antoaneta Todorova of Bulgaria set a world record in the women's javelin throw Saturday with a heave of 235 feet, 10 inches (71.88 meters) at the European Track and Field Cup

The previous record was held by Tatjana Birgulina of the Soviet Union, who threw 229-11 on July 12, 1980 at Podolsk, Soviet Union.

On Sunday, Sebastian Coe of Britain easily won the 800 meters. He took the lead on the start of the final lap and withstood a spirited challenge from Willi Whelbeck of West Germany, finishing several meters ahead, his arms raised in victory. Coe was timed in 1. minute, 47.03 seconds, well off his world mark of

It was Britain's second consecutive victory of the day, Mark Holtom having won the 110-meter hurdles

Władisław Kozakiewicz of Poland, a former world record holder, failed in all three of his attempts to go over 17 feet 5 inches in the pole vault and dropped

out of the competition without giving Poland any

points in the event.
On Saturday, Volker Beck topped West German Harald Schmidt in the men's 400-meter hurdles, and Marlies Goehr captured the women's 100 meters to pace a strong start by East Germany.

The East Germans won four of the first five events and took second place in the fifth - the men's 100 meters -- to collect nearly the maximum amount of points on the first day.

Allan Wells of Britain won the men's 100 ahead of oung East German star Frank Emmelmann. Wells clocked an unofficial 10.14 seconds — the fastest run by a European this year.

Detlef Michel won the men's javelin with a first-round throw of 298 feet, 1 inch. Ellen Neumann led the women's 400-meter hurdles from start to finish to

The East Germans then continued on top with victories in the women's 800, the men's 1,500 and the

Willow Hour, at 24-1, Wins Travers Stakes

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. - Willow Hour, a 24-1 shot ridden by Eddie Maple, outdneled the winner of the Kentneky Derby and The most often cited example of Preakness, Pleasant Colony, down

> c' the \$226,000 Travers Stakes in a pho.o finish. Lord Avie finished The winner, a bay son of Bold Hour, took the lead from the pacesetter, Prince Fortune, at the quarter pole while Pleasant Colony moved up from fifth to hook Wil-

to take the 112th runnin

low Hour at the head of the The two raced through the slop, and Pleasant Colony began edging closer but Maple kept his mount's head just in front as they crossed the wire in 2:03 4-5 for the 11/4

Midsummer Derby

Lord Avie, the second choice behind Pleasant Colony, also made a tremendous move, coming from 10th at the half-mile pole to finish 1% lengths back in third.

The Travers, often referred to as the midsummer Derby, was supposed to be the race that this year decided who was the leader in the 3-year old division — Pleasant Colony or Lord Avie.

With the track coming up slop-py because of a day-long rainfall, nothing was really decided except

Mike Scott (3-5) and drilled a

Astros 5, Padres 1

lowed two hits over six innings and

Houston capitalized on two errors

by catcher Terry Kennedy to score

three runs in the second inning en

route to a 5-1 victory over the

Padres. Ryan (6-3) who leads the

National League with a 1.38

earned-run average, struck out three and walked two. Tim Lollar

Twins 6, Mariners 1

Mariners 13, Twins 3

Bloomington, Minn., Jeff Burroughs hit three home runs and

drove in six runs to help Scattle

salvage the nightcap of a double-header with Minnesota, 13-3. In

the first game, Gary Ward drove in

White Sox 5, Orioles 3

Mike Squires singled in runs in the

fifth inning to break a 2-2 tie and

In Baltimore, Ron LeFlore and

In the American League, in

In San Diego, Nolan Ryan al-

Goltz and Pena Pitch Dodgers to 5-0 Victory Over Braves

posted 23 saves last year for Al-buquerque of the Pacific Coast two runs in the first iming off

"I felt good and I was very hap-py to get my first save," Pena said.
"It feels pretty much the same to
the third after Pete Rose led off

pitch in the majors as it did in the the inning with a single. Larry PCL My longest performance Christenson (3-6) allowed six hits down in the minors was only 2% and struck out nine in six immings

went five innings to even his record at 3-3. Bruce Sutter pitched two innings for his 14th save. Scott

a homer and Mike Schmidt hit the give Chicago a 5-3 victory over the 300th homer of his career to give Orioles. Richard Dotson (8-3) Philadelphia an 8-4 victory over gained the victory while Sammy

to get the victory.

(1-5) was the loser.

the day. "This is the best 3-year old in

the country," said Pleasant Col-ony's trainer, John Campo, "Hell, this is his first race since the Belmont Stakes. My horse ran super, finished ahead of Summing where was he? He finished ahead of Noble Nashua, Lord Avie — where were they? Let's wait until we hear what those guys have to say and use for excuses. I have

Prince Fortune, whom Campo entered to ensure an honest pace, took the lead around the clubhouse turn and set fractions of :23, :46 3-5, 1:11 2-5 and 1:37 2-5 while

Transactions

BASEBALL

LOS ANGELES—Placed Rick Sutcliffe, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up Tom Nedesteer, pitcher, from Son Autonio of the

Canadian Football League MONTREAL—Gabriel Grassine, defensive and refired. National Football League

DALLAS—Walved Derrie Nelson, linebocker; Gordon Adams. querierback; Don Bintsey, punter; Owen Dockler, defensive tockle; Mark Fladd, center; Sam Platt, running bock; James Smith, cornerback; Cedric Thomas, wide receiv-er; and Ben Utt, tockle.

Stewart (2-4) took the loss in his first start since June 15, 1980.

Blue Jays 5, Brewers 4

over Milwankee. Ernie Whitt de-

livered a tie-breaking double for Toronto in the seventh inning.

Rangers 3, Red Sox 2

In Arlington, Texas, Jim Sund-

berg singled home Billy Sample

from second base with one out in

the bottom of the ninth inning to

enable Texas to beat Boston, 3-2.

The Red Sox had tied the game in

the top of the ninth on an error by Sample in left field, but Sample led off the bottom half with a single

off the loser, Tom Burgmeier (2-4).

Tigers 1, Yankees 0

In Detroit, Milt Wilcox (7-5)

pitched a three-hitter over 8% inn-

mgs, and Alan Trammell singled in

a run to help the Tigers to a 1-0 triumph over New York. It was

Detroit's first victory over the Yankees in eight games this year. Rudy May (4-6) took the loss.

Angels 4, A's 2

In Oakland, Calif., Dwayne

Murphy hit a two-out, two-run ho-

mer in the 10th inning to give Cali-

fornia a 4-2 victory over Oakland.

Keith Drumright singled up the middle and Rob Picciolo sacrificed

him to second. He went to third on

an infield out by Rickey Hender-

son and scored when Murphy hit

his 10th homer of the year.

In Toronto, the Blue Jays survived two home runs by Gorman Thomas to register a 5-4 victory

the quarter pole, the leader began to fade and Willow Hour took over while Pleasant Colony, under Angel Cordero Jr., also moved up to challenge for the lead — but never

get there.'

jamps from the finish. he never got in front," he said. The closest was probably at the

with the win — I had a lot of confidence in this little horse." The crowd of 39,146 apparently did not share that confidence, and Willow Hour paid \$50.20, \$13.30 and \$5.20 in his fifth victory in 14 starts this year. Although Willow Hour won the Jim Dandy at Sara-

Schott.

that Willow Hour was the best of Willow Hour kept two lengths back in second place. Approaching

"I thought we were going to get it but we just couldn't," Cordero said. "Pleasant Colony ran just super. He ran great but he couldn't

Maple, who won this race last year with Temperence Hill, said he started getting nervous about five

"Pleasant Colony was close but chose tires that were too hard, and wire but I kept riding. I wound up standing up somewhere on the clubhouse turn. I wasn't surprised

toga on Aug. 2, the winner's purse of \$135,600 was more than he had final until Monday. won all year for owner Marcia

Completing the order of finish were Noble Nashua, Five Star Flight, Dorcaro, Lemhi Gold, Fairway Phantom, Summing and Prince Fortune.

Laffite, who three times set the fastest race lap in chasing Arnoux,

Laffite Captures

ZELTWEG, Austria — Jacques

Laffite of France, in a Talbot-Li-

gier Matra V-12, outraced the fa-

vored Renault turbos Sunday to

win the Austrian Grand Prix, the

of Rene Arnoux, also of France, to

take the lead on the 39th of 54 laps

of the fast, sweeping Oesterreichr-

ing circuit. The other Renault,

driven by Alain Prost, had led

from the first lap before dropping

out with apparent steering trouble

Nelson Piquet of Brazil was third in a Brabham, ahead of the

two Williams of Australian world

champion Alan Jones and Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who is

still leading the 1981 title race.

John Watson of Britain was sixth

Mario Andretti, an American, was never in the hunt, pitting on

the sixth lap to change all four tires, then having his Alfa-Romeo

cusing blow on the 46th lan when

he was 10th among the 12 cars still

Piquet Narrows Gap

The result put Reutemann only

six championship points ahead of Piquet and firmed Laffite's hold

on third place with 34 points to

last four races and I can seriously

think about the title," said Laffite,

who has scored two seconds and three thirds this season. "The next

races at Zandvoort in Holland (the

Aug. 30 Dutch Grand Prix] and

Monza in Italy should be very

"One or two more wins in the

Laffite slipped past the Renault

fifth victory of his career.

midway in the race.

in a McLaren.

good for us."

Austria Grand Prix

finished the race in 1 hour, 27 minues, 36.47 seconds for an average speed of 134.03 miles an hour (212 kilometers an hour). His fastest lap was in 1:37.62. Laffite said that after 20 laps the

low oil pressure light started coming on "and I was afraid the engine might blow up any minute." He said he was badly delayed in

fierce battle with Piquet, swapping

third and fourth place three times before finally getting away from "I think I chose better front tires than Arnoux, which held out better even when I was attacking hard and finally enabled me to pass Laffite said. But Arnoux

said he had brake troubles. **Costly Errors**

From the start Gilles Villeneuve. in the other Ferrari, in the second row, outdragged the two front-row Renaults. But he and Reutemann made errors at the chicane at the end of the first lap, putting Prost and Arnoux in the lead and dropping Reutemann to seventh and the Canadian to eighth.

By the 10th lap, the Renaults had a strong 20-second lead but Laffite was in third and starting his chase. Trying to save tires, the Renaults, running together, eased back to a lead of 10 seconds. And on the 26th lap, Prost dropped out and Arnoux took the lead with only a 4.5-second margin. It took Laffite 13 laps to finally catch Arnoux. He was not challenged there-

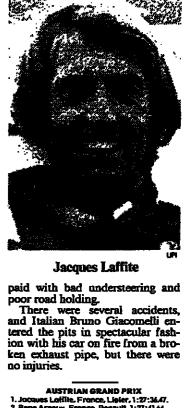
Behind them, Piquet said his car handled badly after he tore part of

a skirt passing Laffite.

Both Williams drivers said they

Rain Postpones Canadian Tennis

MONTREAL — The Canadian Open Tennis championships were rained out Saturday, forcing tournament officials to postpone semifinal matches until Sunday and the



AUSTRIAN GRAND PRIX

Jocques Lofflie, France, Lieler, 1:27:3647.

Rene Arnoux, France, Resoult, 1:27:4144.

Nelson Plauet, Bruzil, Brotham, 1:27:40,81.

Alam Jones, Australia, Williams, 1:27:425.

Carlos, Routemann, Argentino, Williams

10. Jean-Pierre Jarier, Fra 11. Derek Daly, Ireland, Ma

FORMULA I STANDINGS nann, 45 points

i. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada. Ferra: i. Walson. 21. f. Aloin Prost, France, Recault, 19. , Arnoux, 11, L Eddie Cheever, U.S., Tyrrell, 19, L Riccordo Potrese, Italy, Arrows, 10,

Maltbie Leads by 2 He said he was badly delayed in the opening laps by Didier Pironi's Ferrari, letting the Renaults get a 20-second lead, and he also had a fierce hattle with Piguet, swapping

WETHERSFIELD, Conn. -Roger Maltbie stormed in from 4 shots back to take a 2-stroke lead after three rounds of the Sammy Davis Jr.-Greater Hartford Open

golf tournament. He shot a 7-under-par 64 Saturday, building a 13-under-par 197 total despite strong, gusty and swirling winds on the par-71, 6.534-yard Wethersfield Country

Club course. Two strokes behind Maltbie were Fred Couples, Bill Kratzert and Curtis Strange. Couples shot the day's low, an 8-under-par 63, while Strange shot a 65 and Kratzert shot a 69.

Lonnie Nielsen, the leader for the first two rounds, shot a 71 and fell back to a tie for third place with six other golfers: Lon Hinkle, bert Green, Mark O'Meara and Mark Lve.

A seven-year pro, Maltbie has three Tour victories and \$342,423 in career earnings. His best finish this year was a tie for seventh place in the Sea Pines Classic at Hilton Head, N.C., in March.

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0 2 0 .000 7 36 New England 17, Tampa Boy 14 Green Boy 34, Ockland 14 New Orleans 27, Houston 7 NY Giants 20, Battimore 17

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Saturday's Result

Record in Weightlifting The Associated Press

NAGOYA, Japan — Wu Shude of China set a world record of 126.5 kilograms in the 56-kilogram division at the 13th Asian weightlifting championship here Sunday. Kyodo news service reported. Wu beat the previous mark of 125 kilograms set by Daniel Nuñez of Cuba at the 1980 Moscow Olym-

7730

OLD FIGHTERS NEVER DIE - Former world heavy-

Tournament officials said the semifinals between Vijay Amritraj and Eliot Teltscher and Ivan Lendl against Shlomo Glickstein would be played Sunday afternoon, with the final scheduled for Monday. 4. Aliami 24, Denver 14 Konsas City 12, Chicago D Los Angeles 33, Datias 21 Son Diego 31, Son Francisco 28

weight champion Ingemar Johansson of Sweden, now 48, appears tired after finishing the Stockholm Marathon on Saturday in 4 hours and 50 minutes. Bill Rodgers was the winner in a record 2 hours. 13 minutes and 26 seconds.

A Piece of Cakewalk

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "This is no cakewalk." said Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis about the air traffic controllers' strike. He was using a word that has come into sudden popularity in Wash-

When Director of Central Intelligence (not "CIA Director") William Casey went to Capitol Hill to extinguish a firestorm of critithree figures of cism, he used speech in rapid succession: bottom of the barrel has been reached," he said. "My life is an Safire open book. This is going to be a cakewalk."

The first two are cliches, but the third is a delicious Americanism that had become a rarity until Casey rescued it. Far from being current spookspeak, it finds it roots in the Civil War: Richard Thornton's "American Glossary" defined it as "a walking competition among Negroes, in which the couple who put on most style 'take the cake.'

The high-stepping "cakewalk" soon attracted musical accompaniment: The walk became a dance. and the word was immortalized in Claude Debussy's "Golliwog's Cake Walk." Soon the phrase came to mean "generally stylish" - Mark Twain called a Shelley biography "a literary cakewalk." By the turn of the century, the cakewalk - one word - was a stage dance, drawing on the fancy walking of the previous generation, as well as a mechanized promenade in amusement parks.

At some point, it became allied with something easy to do or a pleasure to perform. A cakewalker was someone having a good time; this was not to be confused with a "cake eater." or effeminate man, that derogation based on the pref-erence of he-men for old-fashioned pies over fancy cakes.

While all this was going on in the United States, the British were using a similar expression to denote ease of accomplishment: "A piece of cake," along with "cake-walk," were expressions used by Royal Air Force pilots to describe missions against weak defenses. The British probably derived

"piece of cake" from "cakewalk": then the Americans of this generation dropped "cakewalk" and adopted the Britishism "piece of cake" — that is, until Casey revived the earlier term to describe what he was sure would be an easy time before a Senate committee. That's how the language refreshes itself: nothin' to it.

THE RIOTS in Britain this summer revived a word that has beome a favorite of government spokesmen: hooligan. Many reporters attribute the riots to a mixture of racial unrest, unemploy-ment frustration and "hooligan-

The Supplement to the Oxford

English Dictionary puts the word in the challenging category of "ori-gin unascertained." Robert Burch-field and company have done a careful job: "The word first appears in print in daily newspaper police-court reports in the summer of 1898. Several accounts of the rise of the word . . . attribute it to a misunderstanding or perversion of Hooley or Hooley's gang. but no positive confirmation of this has been discovered." A rowdy Irish family called Hooligan was featured in a music-hall song of the day, and Navy snobs later derogated the United States Coast Guard as a "hooligan navy."

A hooligan is a young street tough, a member of a gang; the three essentials of the word are (1) young, (2) organized to do violence. (3) in cities. "Hoodlum" from the German dialect hudilump, or "wretch" — is the most frequently used synonym, but has no youthful connotation. "Thug" -from the Hindi name of a murderous religious organization in India — implies neither age nor ur-ban activity. "Ruffian" seems as bookish as "blackguard," which has been dropped because whites can be rowdy, too.

The Communists adopted the word "hooligan" in the Soviet Union, and you can hear the word pronounced as we do, in the midst of a streak of Russian, although of-ten raised to the level of a way of life: "hooliganism.

How do hooligans describe themselves? Never as hooligans; rather, as demonstrators, activists, militants, dissidents or - if they want to add a connotation of thought -- dissenters.

New York Times Service

The 'Queen of Oudh'

Begum Holds Court in New Delhi Railroad Station

"does not have the character or

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

TEW DELHI — "Her royal highness will see you to-morrow at 5. Be prompt. She has other engagements." So spoke the young man in the Oxford. the young man in the Oxford University sweatshirt as India's monsoon rain cascaded onto him outside the New Delhi railroad station.

"Her royal highness," a direct descendant of the last ruler of one of India's great princely states now lives in decayed gran-deur in a fly-infested, 15-footsquare, open-sided portico of the train station with her son and daughter, surrounded for security by 10 dogs and waited on by two Nepalese servants.

They survive, they said, by selling off their carpets and jewels. Wilayat Mahal, 51, the begum, or queen, of the long-extinct kingdom of Oudh, moved to the portico last year after being forced from a corner of the station's first-class waiting room, where she and her retinue had lived for seven years.

The servants live in a shack in the bushes, from which they

bring pots of tea to visitors.

"They know how much property her highness had," said Prince Ali Raza, 22, the young man in the Oxford sweatshirt explaining why the family appeared to have the run of the grounds. For the interview, he had changed to a long, loose white cotton shirt.

"We prefer to sit over here," added the begum in her regal way, explaining why she had turned down offers by the Indian government of what she considered to be unsuitable quarters for her family.

"Why, even my dogs wouldn't live in that," she said of one offer made in 1976.

Property Demand

Instead, she is demanding that India return to her all the royal property taken when the British unseated her great-grandfather, the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, 123 vears ago, and annexed what was then the kingdom of Oudh. "It was all Queen Victoria's fault," said the begum. But the

Indian government, she said,

capacity to give us anything."

Nonetheless, the begum and her children — Prince Ali Raza and Princess Sakeena Mahal appear obsessed with their quest. They spend their days writing letters and petitions — Ali Raza took one to London last year for delivery to Queen Elizabeth II -

and filing writs on behalf of their

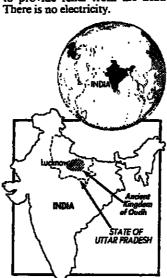
cause. They act as their own law-

Even in their current surroundings, they try to maintain the trappings of their ancestors'

The cement floor of the railroad station portico — built as a carriage drive for VIP passengers to keep them from being buffeted by India's teeming masses on the way to the trains - has been covered by a large, though shabby, oriental carpet. A separate carpet covers a bench at one end of the portico, where the begum, dressed in san and blouse with a fur-trimmed shawl, sat fanning herself against the heat and flies.

Unable to Sleep

Folding metal gates provide security, and bamboo screens and potted plants provide a semblance of privacy. There was no escape, however, from the noise of the station and the leaks in the ceiling. There are no ceiling fans to provide relief from the heat.



"If you say we haven't been able to sleep well for years, what with the noise and the heat, you would be right," said the prince. The entire family speaks English well. The prince and princess said they were educated by tu-They have stayed in the cov-

ered portico through some of New Delhi's worst weather - the summers when the day and night temperatures hover around 110 degrees, the steamy monsoons of July and August, and winters that are chilly enough to require blankets for sleeping.

The servants, spiffed up for the occasion in white uniform

jackets instead of the tattered shirts they had worn the day before, vainly tried to fan the flies away from the sweet cakes, meat patties, soggy potato chips and boiled tea. The heirs of the house of Oudh

are an anomaly even in India, where many of the great princely families have lost once unparal-leled splendor of palaces aplenty, silver, jewels and great herds of elephants, and now survive on memories and handouts.

Some have managed to keep a portion of their wealth through business or landholdings, while others represent their former states in India's Parliament. But many of the princely rulers

whose domains made up onethird of the country at the time of independence in 1947 — exist under considerably reduced circumstances. They were granted privy purses at the time of independence, but these were withdrawn in 1971.

Portrayed in Film

The kingdom of Oudh, howev er, did not make it to the end of British rule, and its survivors consistently have refused any privy purse. Oudh was annexed by Britain in the 1850s because, the begum said, her great-grandfa-ther "fought the Britishers." The British, however, claimed that the nawab wasted his time on wine, women and song instead of governing his kingdom.

The fall of Oudh - now part of India's most populous state of Uttar Pradesh — was portrayed in Satyajit Ray's film, "The

ADVERTISEMENTS



The begum of Oudh.

Chess Players," which the begum denounced as "very insulting and highly degrading" to her great-

"It should have shown how much he fought the Britishers instead of how easily they grabbed the land and then the crown," added Prince Ali Raza.

Their princely home is in Lucknow, now the capital of Uttar Pradesh as then it was the capital of Oudh, and their greatgrandfather's palace there is now part of the All-India Institute of Medical Science. Other property of the former royal family is used by the government for libraries, courts and picture galleries.

"They even transformed our palaces into petty political offic-" said the begum as she ordered the prince to show lithographs of some of the property.

Now they have little left but memories and lithographs, and Indira Gandhi's government shows scant patience with the former royal families - especially those embarked on such a quixotic quest ashe remnants of the kingdom of Oudh.

Bushes' Wealthy Frien Raise Redecoration P.

Wealthy Texas friends of Barba-ra and George Bush are raising money from private sources to redecorate the U.S. vice president's official residence on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in Washington, and one of the friends estimated that the fund could reach \$500,000. A spokesman for the vice president said the public will not be allowed to participate; only the Bushes' friends will be invited to contribute. According to Peter Teeley, press secretary to the vice president, about \$30,000 has been raised since Dorothy Craig of Midland. Texas, a longtime friend of the Bushes, took over the fundraising efforts. Teeley said the gifts will be tax-deductible and limited to \$10,000 per donor. He said he did not know if the group had set an overall goal, but he expressed doubt that it is anywhere near the \$500,000 mentioned by Texas oil producer Earle Craig Jr. at a party in Washington last this week. That figure is absolutely off the charts. You're only talking about four rooms." Teeley said of the three-story. 20-room white brick mansion, built in 1893. It is still owned, operated and maintained by the U.S. Navy.

Frank Sinatra got a warm recep-tion for his Brazil appearance, but a major newspaper said Brazilians were paying too much for an outof-date product. The singer charmed a full house at a specially built 700-seat theater and supper club in São Paulo's Maksoud Plaza. Brazil's most expensive hotel. Fans paid as much as \$626 a head to hear Sinatra, dine on lobster and steak, and drink expensive scotch. But the newspaper Folha de São Paulo, in an editorial entitled "A Falling Star," said Sinatra had declined sharply from the peak of his career. In the typical fashion of "relations between the industrialized world and its colonies," the newspaper said. Brazilians were paying high prices for an "obsolete" product. A Brazilian manual laborer earning the federal minimum wage would have to work eight months to buy a ticket to Sinatra's show, the editorial

Britain's Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips. have declined an invitation to attend a three-day equestrian event at Chesterfield, Pa., in September, for fear of pro-Irish, anti-English demonstrations. Such demonstra-tions marred a visit to New York and her husband, both keep who have represented Britain ternational events, were intil stay with wealthy equestrian Davidson, 31, at his 30-acre at Chesterfield. Phillips was ed to take part in the event Anne was to attend as a gree

in June by Prince Charles

Writer Rita Mae Brown and nis star Martina Navranton selling the 20-room mansion shared for a year and a h Charlottesville. Va., their re Charlottesville. Va., their re-tate agent says. Navration, closed earlier this month the and Brown, the author of the autobiographical novel "Rus-Jungle," had been lovers, but she was calling it off and res-to Dallas, where she lived to the and Brown bought the she and Brown bought the in the Blue Ridge Mountains oline O'Neill of Appalachias Estate said the women were w the 8-acre estate - complete tennis court and gymnasium cause "it's just too big too, of a care for one person to be up." The asking price is Sen Navraniova now shares a with basketball player theberman in Dallas. Navne said Lieberman is heterog and the two are just friends.

named Hogan has been rewith its owner, Robert F. La Jr. Hogan, who ran away haday night, was found on Ma tan's Upper East Side by a Patrick. The dog was wearing that said "R.F. Kennedy, by Patrick took the dog to the can Society for the Prevente Cruelty to Animals, which are ed some Kennedys in hy found a man who remembers dog from when Robert JI RES school there. Meanwhile, at A CA discovered that a missage report on Hogan had been a and dog and owner were and back together. Kennedy was told to get a New Yata license - gave a reward to Par and a donation to the ASPCA * * *

An 8-year-old Gordon

Former U.S. President in Carter may not think man Ronald Reagan's performent office, but Billy Carter ! Reagan is doing a good job has the support of the people; Congress that Jimmy never is Billy said in Virginia Beach, where he went to speak to the vention of the Virginia Masa tured Housing Association

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